The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1876. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

...AL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

...LETTER TO MR. GALLOWAY.

...t. 18.—A. J. Galloway, Esq.—Sir: ...your name proposed in connection ...of Senator from the Second District. ...perience in public affairs and your ...arity with the subject of taxation ...ll enable you to render valuable and ...ervices to this community. We ...d of expressing our desire that you ...nated, and we shall be glad to give ...t support at the coming election. ...h, Franklin MacVeagh, C. M. Hen... Z. Leiter, Marshall Field, Murry ...Sayres, Robert T. Lincoln, Edward ...e G. Lombard, N. Ludington, Julius ...n L. Thompson, George Maniere, ...g, Addison Ballard, E. G. Keith, ... S. D. Foss, Ernst Prussing, D. S. ... Squiers, D. N. Burnham, James ... Bennett, J. N. Barker, J. Young ...T. Root, A. Bliss, Samuel Faulkner, ... G. A. Follansbee Gynn Garnett, ...ey, C. B. Nelson, N. B. Judd, H. N.

BOYS IN BLUE.

...ers First Division Department of ...s in Blue, Chicago, Sept. 19.—All ...ailors who intend going to the soldiers' ...ndianapolis will report this evening at ...cific Hotel at 6 o'clock sharp, whence ...h to the depot, corner Clinton and ..., headed by a brass band. The train ...7 o'clock. Each man will provide ...a blanket, tin-cup, and torch. By R. W. RICABY, Brigadier-General Commanding. A. L. ROCKWELL, Assistant Adjutant-General.

TURN OUT.

...be a Republican meeting corner of ...wenty-fifth streets, at Wright's Hall, ...evening. Speakers, John Lyle King, ...ll H. White, and others. Music by ...All are invited.

LAKE.

...s and Wheeler Club of the Town of ...ld a meeting this evening at the Engle...ouse. A full attendance is desired, as ...mportance will come before the meet...

...CAN RALLY AND MASS-MEETING

...West Indiana and Green streets this ...ddresses will be made by DeWitt C. ...T. Magruder.

JOHN WENTWORTH

...the people at McCormick's Hall, Fri...

THIRD WARD.

...d Ward Hayes and Wheeler Cavalry ...eet this Tuesday evening at 960 Wa..., at 7:30 p. m., for drill and reorgan...uipments have been obtained for fifty ...ow is the time to join this A No. 1 com...

FOURTH WARD.

...of the Fourth Ward who intend joining ...Blue on their Indianapolis trip are re...meet their comrades at Republican ...rs, Grand Pacific Hotel, between 5 and ...m. to-day. Fare has been reduced to ...he round trip.

FIFTH WARD.

...ll be a meeting of the Fifth Ward Re...ub this evening at Folz Hall, corner of ...th and Butler streets. Addresses by ...ough and others.

SEVENTH WARD.

...lar weekly meeting of Co. A Seventh ...es and Wheeler Guards will hereafter ...at 7:30 Wednesday evening, instead of ...evening, as formerly, at 381 Blue Island

NINTH WARD.

...ll be a meeting of the Ninth Ward Re...Club this evening at Globe Hall, Des...reet, near Madison. All Republicans are ...invited to attend. Good speakers will ...e meeting.

TWELFTH WARD.

...Clough, Esq., John Lyle King, Esq., ...Joseph B. Leake will address the Repub...the Twelfth Ward this evening at Head...corner of Warren avenue and Robey

THIRTEENTH WARD.

...yes and Wheeler Minute Men (marching ...meet this (Tuesday) evening at Benz's ...Lake street, near Robey.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

...HAVE NEVER OFFERED ...AT AUCTION ...FINER SALE ...THAN WE SHALL SHOW ...nesday, Sept. 20, at 9½ a. m. ...s', and Youths' Custom-Made Boots and Shoes. ...N'S, MISSES', and CHILDREN'S WEAR, ...les, to which we ask buyers' attention. GEORGE P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

...URSDAY, SEPT. 21, AT 9½ O'CLOCK. ...positive order to close several assign...m the manufacturers. Attend this sale...

...SEHOLD FURNITURE, ...description. Elegant Parlor and Cham...Sets, Walnut Wardrobes, Book-Cases, ...nd wood-top Tables, What-nots, Hall ...deboards, walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus ...description; Sofas, Lounges, Mattresses, ...Silver Plated and Walnut Show-Cases. ...d Office Desks, Carpets, Oilcloths. At 11 ...Buggies, Carriages, and Harness. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

...AUCTION. ...y G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

...EPT. 21, 9:30 A. M. ...PECIAL SALE IN DRY GOODS. ...articulars in this column Wednesday and ...of this week. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

...PMAN, Pawnbroker, Will continue his sales of ...EDEEMED PLEDGES, CONSISTING OF ...nd Silver Watches, ...nd Jewelry, ...' Gold Sets and Rings, ...' and Gents' Gold Chains, AND OTHER MERCHANDISE, ...ESDAY) MORNING, Sept. 19, at Store 108 ... WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

...rpetings, Crockery & Glassware ...utlery, White Lead, Scales, &c., ...notories, Phaetons, Buggies & Harness ...DAY MORNING, Sept. 20, at 9:30 o'clock, at ...Salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

...rsday, Sept. 21, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., ...BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, Will offer at their salesrooms, ...20 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill., FULL LINES OF ...Cassimeres, Woolens, Blankets, ...Cardigans, Quilts, Germantown Spreads ...Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Hats, Men's and ...hing, Ladies' Cloaks, Embroideries, Boots, ...Furs.

...ISON, POMEROY & CO., ...ctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

...LAR AUCTION SALES ...ture and General Household Goods every ...nd Friday. ...sday, Sept. 19, at 9:30 a. m., new Par...amber Sets, Carpets, Cooking, Parlor, ...ing Stoves; General Household Goods. ...nvoice of Jewelry. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

...By HIRAM BRUSH, ...Auctioneer. Office, 108 Fifth-av. ...his morning, at 10, at Private Residence, ... MICHIGAN-AV., ...nt STEINWAY PIANO and all the FURNITURE.

... W. WESTFALL & CO., 10 and 12 North Canal-st. ...day at 10 a. m. Large lot of new and used ...Bedding, Mattresses, Springs, Stoves, Sew...kes, etc. Also, bankrupt stock of a dealer ...all kinds of Furniture, marble-top and

CONFECTIONERY.

...NDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

We offer, at Company's prices, a very large assortment of the celebrated GORHAM MFG. CO.'S STERLING SILVER WARE. Our stock includes everything made, from a Salt Spoon to a full Dinner or Tea Set.

N. Matson & Co., State and Monroe-sts.

INSURANCE.

DAVIS & REQUA ARE NOW READY WITH THEIR Forty Mil'ions Insurance Capital FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

The Assets of the Companies are:

IMPERIAL AND NORTHERN, London	$35,000,000
NIAGARA, New York	1,500,000
AMERICAN CENTRAL	730 000
ST. JOSEPH FIRE & MARINE	600,000
STANDARD, New York	425,000
LAMAR, New York	410.000
MANUFACTURERS, Newark	283,000
MERCHANTS' INS. CO.	270,000

DAVIS & REQUA have a record of TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE in Insurance in Chicago, and have always represented Companies which paid 100 cents on the dollar, even including the great fire of 1871. For losses by that fire they paid over $1,100,000 within 60 days without any litigation or trouble. The Imperial and Northern write a Joint Policy. All persons having insurance expiring this Fall should improve their first opportunity to obtain a policy in this powerful combination.

Office, 153 LaSalle-st.

FLOUR.

COLORADO FLOUR, BEST WHITE WINTER WHEAT Flour in the World. The Celebrated Brand of "MAGNOLIA," On hand and for sale by C. & W. REIFSNIDER, 130 & 132 Kinzie-st.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT. Large loans on choice city property at SEVEN; $5,000 and $10,000 at 8. SCUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY AT LOW RATES To loan on Warehouse Receipts for Grain and Provisions, on City Certificates and Vouchers, on Rents and Mortgages. LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Bank Chamber of Commerce.

CHICAGO CITY CERTIFICATES, Receivable for Taxes, for sale by JOHN H. WRENN & CO., Washington and Dearborn-sts.

JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c.

An elegant assortment of WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY, SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, AT ABOUT HALF THE REGULAR PRICES Now being closed out at the BANKRUPT SALE, Cor. of Lake and Clark-sts. Every article Warranted.

PAPER CARPETING.

Paper Carpeting Cheap, Durable, and Ornamental. BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 164 LAKE-ST.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of E. H. Humphrey & Co. is this day dissolved. All accounts due said firm, and all demands against it, will be settled by the subscriber. The Painting Business will be continued at the old stand, 176 LaSalle-st., corner of Monroe. The patronage of old customers and others is respectfully solicited. E. H. HUMPHREY. Chicago, Sept. 19, 1876.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of the business heretofore known as E. Devine & Co. (furniture manufactory), No. 163 North-av., has this day been amicably dissolved. Mr. Ernst Devine went out of business, and the business will be now continued under the firm name of "A. Marie & Co."

MISCELLANEOUS.

CIDER BARRELS. Parties wishing to buy New or Second-hand Barrels for cider, car-load lots or less, can be supplied on short notice by addressing F. M. BRADSHAW, dealer in second-hand barrels, 278 and 280 Centre-av., Chicago.

HATS.

HATS MEN'S AND BOY'S Hats, all the New Fall Styles, at Popular Prices. J. S. BARNES & CO., 70 Madison-st.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

ORMSBY MAKES THE BEST Photographs IN THE CITY. 309 West Madison-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL. MRS. DR. GROSS Has removed her Office and Residence to the Palmer House. Rooms near elevator.

POLITICAL.

Twenty Thousand Veterans Assemble in Indianapolis To-Day.

They Will Be Addressed by Senator Morton, Gen. Garfield, and Others.

A Glance at the Tortuous Record of the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash.

Mr. Tweed's Declination of the New York Gubernatorial Nomination.

How the Indiana Democracy Are Utilizing the Greenbackers.

The Grand Council in a Quandary What It Shall Do.

Meeting of the Labor-League to Ratify Its Nominations.

A Communication on the Lien Laws---What the Workingmen Want.

Ward Meetings of Both Parties---Notes from Headquarters.

BOYS IN BLUE.

THE GREAT GATHERING AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 19.—To-night the city is held by the advance guard of the Union veterans coming to attend the soldiers' reunion to-morrow and the day after. Not less than 2,500 of them are here to-night. Some thousands more will arrive before daylight, and still many are coming by to-morrow morning's trains. Gen. Hartranft, with 100 Pennsylvania veterans, arrived to-night. Gen. Negley, with a battalion from Pittsburg, will be here in the morning. The Cincinnati delegation, consisting of 500 Boys in Blue, will arrive by an early morning train. Washington sends a delegation of 250, Baltimore a like number, Texas a large delegation headed by Gen. Norton; Alabama and Kentucky also send full delegations, and it is believed that not one of the lately rebellious States will be unrepresented, while nearly every city, town, and county in the Western, Northwestern, and Eastern States will furnish its quota of veteran volunteers for the reunion, and the gathering will be one of the largest ever assembled in the country.

Already tents have been erected in Circle Park to accommodate 2,000 men; at Camp Sedgwick, on the Blind Asylum grounds, for 4,000 men; and at Camp Hackleman, on the University campus, for an equal number; besides which public halls and buildings have been engaged of sufficient capacity to bivouac fully 10,000 men. A Commissariat Department equal to the occasion has been organized, and at each of the camps coffee can be made and served to 5,000 men in fifteen minutes, while full ration-supplies have been provided.

The Soldiers' Convention will be called to order at half past 2 to-morrow by Gen. Ben Spooner, in Circle Park, there being no hall in the city that would accommodate one-fourth the number which will be in attendance. The welcoming address will be delivered by Senator Morton. The address of Gen. John A. Dix, who, in consequence of illness, will not be able to attend, will be read by Gen. Garfield. An address will also be delivered by Gen. Garfield. In the evening a number of outdoor meetings will be held in the park and in front of the leading hotels. From present indications not less than 20,000 veterans will be present to-morrow.

To the Western Associated Press.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 19.—In compliment to the approaching reunion of the Union Veteran Association, or Boys in Blue, the city is assuming a holiday appearance, and preparations for the comfort of visitors are complete. Camps with tents for the accommodation of 10,000 men have been established in the city, but only a small number will be thus quartered to-night. Gen. Spooner has notice of large numbers en route from all directions.

The programme for to-morrow is announced as follows: Firing a national salute at sunrise; 6 a. m. to 1 p. m. reception and assignment of troops; at 2:30 p. m. the Convention will be called to order by Gen. Spooner, Commander of the Department of Indiana, and after prayer by the Rev. Bayless and music by the Glee Club of Chicago, Senator Morton will deliver the address of welcome, to which Gen. Garfield, Commander-in-Chief of the Boys in Blue, will respond. Following this will be the temporary organization and appointment of various committees. It is intended the evening shall be devoted to regimental, brigade, and corps reunions, and speaking from hotel balconies and other places. Thursday night will be devoted to the programme which will be arranged to-morrow.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 19.—A large number of Republicans, probably a thousand, will leave this city to-morrow morning for the Indianapolis celebration.

INDIANA.

LAPORTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., Sept. 19.—Gen. Ben Harrison, the Republican candidate for Governor, spoke in this city this afternoon. His speech was one of the best ever delivered here. His audience was larger even than the one that greeted our old War Governor. Space forbids mention of the speech. Too much cannot be said in praise of Gen. Harrison and his speech. The Republicans of LaPorte County are alive to the work before them, and, on the 10th of October they will battle manfully for the old Republican party.

LAPORTE, Ind., Sept. 19.—The torchlight procession this evening was a grand affair. The city was a perfect blaze of light. Business houses and private dwellings were elaborately decorated and brilliantly lighted. Gen. Packard spoke to a very large audience.

LAFAYETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Sept. 19.—An enthusiastic Republican meeting was held at Culver's Station, about seven miles south of this city, this evening, at which the Hon. John Pettit, the present Democratic Chief-Justice of the State of Indiana, made a brief speech—"a sort of talk," as he termed it—to his old friends and neighbors. He believed the only money circulated should be issued by the Government, and, whether paper or metal, should be of equal value, the stamp of the Government upon it giving its value, and the pledge of the faith and wealth of the whole nation its redemption, and that it should be a criminal offense for any broker or note-shaver to endeavor to create a difference in value between a paper and a coin dollar. He entered at length into a scientific discussion of the difference between the various races—more particularly the black and white—their physical structure and brain development. He assumed that the difference between the two political parties was that the Democrats claimed the black and white race could not live in peace and harmony together on a social and political equality and the Republicans that they could; that this question had come up since the Republican party came into power; that they had not been in power long enough to have this question fairly tested, and that it could be but disastrous to the country to put the Democracy in power until this matter was fully tested. It would tend to discourage the blacks in the South, and, although there was no fear of such a result, they would consider it as a first step to returning them back to slavery, while it would make the whites arrogant and overbearing. He closed by advising his Republican friends to stand fast, and do their whole duty, and his Democratic friends to vote the square Republican ticket if they wished to maintain the peace and welfare of the country.

He was followed by Col. James Tullis, who advanced, as another reason why they should vote the Republican ticket, that it was the Democratic party that had made the war upon the Government. He had never heard of a Republican firing upon the American flag. Talk about Belknap's stealing! The Democrats should look at home. Examine Floyd's record. Some one remarked that he had a dog named Floyd. Cries of "Shoot the dog!" came thick and fast all through the crowd. Col. R. P. Dehart closed by an appeal in behalf of the colored race. They were the only loyal men in the South, comparatively, who could be relied upon, who stood by the country in its hour of peril. It was our duty now to stand by them.

The attendance was good. Quite a delegation accompanied Judge Pettit from this city by special train.

DEMOCRATIC SUICIDE IN INDIANA.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., Sept. 18.—The ticket which the Indiana Democracy is called upon to follow is surely working the death of that party. In any State but Indiana its nomination would have been quick suicide; but Indiana Democrats are a hardy set, able to thrive on what would bring destruction to the same party elsewhere. The success of that party in 1874 gave it such confidence that in April it selected for its candidates the men who, in the event of election, could most thoroughly disgrace the State. Williams, the candidate for Governor, has only two qualifications upon which his party pretend to recommend him,—his blue jeans breeches and his utter lack of culture. Indeed, it is the boast of the party that many of its candidates have come from the uneducated, and the chief qualifications of most are their ignorance and their past unfaithfulness to public or private trusts. One of the electors is under indictment for perjury in a case wherein he embezzled funds belonging to a business firm in Ohio, one of the candidates for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court is charged with filching $64,000 from the State Treasury, while another candidate for the same office belongs to the great army of salary-grabbers whom the people are laying on the shelf as fast as an opportunity presents itself.

With such a ticket, the Democracy of New York, vile as the organization is, would think it needless to take the field. Such a ticket nominated by the Republicans of any State would insure victory to the Democracy by a majority increased by half the Republican vote. But the Indiana Democracy, counting upon a complete organization and a thorough control of the independent vote, have put the infamous ticket in the field, and with supreme impudence, and even against the advice of the best men in the party, have carried it boldly thus far in the campaign.

Indiana Democracy is composed of three elements,—the tricky party leaders who form the only intelligent part of the organization, the blue-jeans element, and the unreconstructed Rebels so plenty in the State in the time of our conflict. The second find in James D. Williams their representative man, and it is their pride that ignorance dwells at their homes, and that refinement finds no welcome place at their fireside. With them a blue-jeans suit is recommendation enough for the office of President, and that which is an insult to every intelligent man in the State is to them a mark of fitness for rulership. The Rebel element, composed of those who with Tilden and Hendricks helped to make the War a failure, and over whom guards were placed to keep them from open rebellion, and who stand at the polls to intimidate weak-kneed voters, find their representatives on the ticket, both State and national. Again courted by Hendricks, by whom they were encouraged to resist all war measures of the Government, they stand ready to use ballots and bullets for the success of Democracy. The party leaders are patting both on their backs, and keeping harmony in the ranks so far as possible.

But there is also in Indiana a large class of voters who last year stood by the Democracy, but who entered this canvass unpledged to any party. This voting element is outside of party discipline, and with it lies the balancing ballot. The ticket which the Democracy has put in the field has estranged from it these independent voters. The Greenback party could catch only a small portion of them, while the Republicans feel confident of the remainder. In foolishly sacrificing this vote, the Democracy of Indiana has committed suicide. Seeing this, the "Greenback" move was fostered by Democrats, in the hope of gaining indirectly what they had lost directly; but THE TRIBUNE correspondent has lately received information which shows that, in almost all portions of the State, the Republicans who were recently counted in as good Greenback men are hard at work in the ranks of their own party. The past week has worked very much of a revolution in the relative position of the three parties in Indiana, and the prospect is that the State will give at least from 3,000 to 5,000 Republican majority, while many good judges declare that Harrison will carry the State by a much greater majority.

LOUISIANA.

A CHANCE FOR MORE BLOOD-SPILLING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19.—A few days since, Mr. Alfred Bourges, representing the Republican State Campaign Committee, while at Monroe, attended a Democratic mass-meeting at that place, and, in a report, stated that Col. John McEnery advised the assassination of all white Republicans in general, and Mr. Packard in particular. The precise language appeared in THE TRIBUNE Sunday, Sept. 10. The report was published in New Orleans the same day. Mr. McEnery, a few days after, denied the charge, and also denied that he was drunk on the occasion. Mr. Bourges, who has been out of town in the meantime, has just returned, and will to-morrow publish in the city papers the following personal card:

To the Public: I have just returned from a trip to the Attakapas Parishes, and was astounded at the card published by Mr. John McEnery during my absence. His denial contained in said card proves but one thing—that he is a liar and a coward, afraid of the consequences of his acts. Instead of being astonished, I should, however, have remembered that a man contemptible enough to use the language he did toward Mr. Packard and the other white Republicans of this State, would certainly be base enough to deny it. The only palliating circumstances in the whole matter he can have the benefit of is, that he was excited at the time. Every one in this community knows that he gets periodically excited; That probably accounts for it. There is a certain class of men, pusillanimous when sober, who become exceedingly ferocious when otherwise. Mr. McEnery very probably belongs to that class. ALFRED BOURGES.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Orleans Democratic Parish Convention has been in session two days, and the Committee on Credentials has not reported yet. It is likely that the party, which has a large majority in the city, will split, and run two tickets, which will inure to the benefit of the Republican State ticket.

MORE GORE.

A day or two ago the *Bee* contained an article on this subject, in which Mr. Bourges was called a mean spy. Mr. Bourges last evening called on Mr. Sinet, the editor, and politely requested him to retract the odious term, as it was not correct to apply it to him. Mr. Sinet refused to make any retraction, whereupon Mr. Bourges again asked him to make an amend, and was again refused. Mr. Bourges thereupon slapped and struck Mr. Sinet with a small cane, which stunned him. Just then Mr. Andre, an employe of the *Bee*, fired at Mr. Bourges, but the bullet passed by harmlessly. One of Mr. Bourges' friends appeared, and, drawing his revolver, told everybydy to stand back or take a bullet. It was evident he meant all he said, for nothing further was done, and the party left the office. Mr. Bourges asserts that he did not intend to have any trouble with Mr. Sinet. Exciting news will soon be heard from Mr. Bourges.

DAN VOORHEES.

HOW HE LOOKS AS AN APOSTLE OF REFORM—THE TORTUOUS CAREER OF "THE TALL SYCAMORE OF THE WABASH."

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—"Dan" Voorhees is stumping the West as an Apostle of Reform for Tilden and Hendricks. He is a sample Reformer. It is not very long ago that he was in this city, just before the St. Louis Convention, denouncing Tilden as the bitterest enemy of the Democratic party. Yet, however much Voorhees may be accustomed to denounce the candidate of his party before the nominating Convention, he was never known to bolt.

The first time I happened to hear him speak, he could scarcely claim to have been pleading for the cause of "Reform." It was in the Credit-Mobilier Congress. He was defending, on the floor of the House, one of the ring-leaders of the Credit-Mobilier conspiracy,—James Brooks. He did not seem to know quite how to defend him, and had the air of

THE LITTLE MAN IN THE "NONSENSE VERSES,"

Who said, How
Shall I flee from this terrible cow?
I will sit on this stile, and continue to smile,
Which may soften the heart of this cow.

Voorhees approached the House in something of that spirit. That was the time when so many conspicuous Democratic reputations fell. The speech was a remarkable defense of Brooks' connection with the Credit-Mobilier operations. Voorhees defended him as if he were an innocent man. Even the Democratic newspapers admit that Brooks' death was caused by his agitation at the discovery of his connection with this affair. The "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," from his seat on the back row of seats, strode down the aisle, and shook his magnificent head of hair. The House was silent with expectation. Voorhees had entered into the lists against Judge Poland, and against his own Democratic associates, Judges Merrick and Niblack. Voorhees tried to make out Brooks the saintliest of saints.

The charge against Brooks, in brief, was that, as Government Director, he obtained 150 shares of the Credit-Mobilier stock in consideration of the fact that he was to take care of the Democratic side of the House in matters of legislation affecting the Union Pacific Railroad. Voorhees made the plea of an advocate, insisting that Brooks had been "singled out for sacrifice;" that he was conspicuous from his position in the Democratic party; and that he must be an innocent man. Voorhees sought, in a forty-minute speech, to show that what the Committee had been six weeks investigating was a tissue of falsehoods. His failure was lamentable. He did not carry conviction, even to his own party; yet he had as good a case in Brooks as he now has in Tilden. Voorhees' record clearly shows that his support of Tilden is entirely a matter of advocacy.

A LONG FAREWELL TO ALL MY GREATNESS.

In that speech, Voorhees bade farewell to public life in words which he probably has forgotten. They were these:

I shall soon leave these halls, and leave them forever, never to seek to return; and it is not my desire to leave a single wound or unkind feeling rankling in anybody's breast; for I shall take none away with me.

VOORHEES, AND GREELEY, AND TILDEN.

Vorhees was opposed to the nomination of Tilden; but his surrender to the Chappaquan Statesman was as complete, as his surrender to Tilden, the Railroad-Tinker. In his Terre Haute speech (July 18), when he made his famous surrender to Greeley, Voorhees said:

I do not claim to be a shrewd managing politician, *if* shrewdness and management consist in suppressing my own convictions on public questions, and waiting until I find whether they are popular or not.

He did not suppress his convictions before the St. Louis Convention, when he denounced Tilden on the streets of Washington as an unfit man to be the candidate of the Democratic party. But he swallowed Tilden as readily as he swallowed crow,—thus proving himself a "shrewd managing politician."

A CONSPICUOUS EXAMPLE OF DEMOCRATIC MORALITY.

Yet, notwithstanding Voorhees' Terre Haute speech of July 18, on May 13 of the same year, in a speech in the House of Representatives, Mr. Voorhees declared, concerning Greeley's candidacy for the Presidency, that he [Voorhees] did not "halt or hesitate." He said, in substance:

Whoever believes in Mr. Greeley's Protective principles might support him; but he [Voorhees] *would not*. Greeley was the life-long champion of a system which he [Voorhees] opposed. He was the most clamorous advocate in all the land of the Ku-Klux legislation which desolated the whole Southern people. A red sea of blood had not been enough to satisfy him, but he had also insisted on the confiscation of the homes and property of the women and children of the South. Others might do as they liked, but, *as for him* [*Voorhees*] *and his household, he would not do this thing*. No one desired success more than himself [Voorhees]; but there was something better and sweeter than success. It was better to be right than to succeed.

But Mr. Voorhees did support Greeley. He has said as unkind things of Tilden, and Mr. Voorhees supports Tilden.

In his speech to his constituents, on the 25th of May following, Mr. Voorhees said of Greeley:

There is nothing in Mr. Greeley's personal character and peculiarities to commend him for the high office to which he aspires. On the contrary, a man personally more unfit to fill the office of Chief Magistrate of this mighty Government was never mentioned in connection with it.

Mr. Voorhees emphasized the fact that he held this opinion "with the force of an absolute conviction." Yet Mr. Voorhees has said as hard things of Mr. Tilden, whom he supports. He denounces Taft's order, but he voted for the "father of Ku-Klux legislation," the man who made of the South a "red sea of blood," and who "desolated the whole Southern people." I commend the people of Indiana to such an Apostle of Reform.

IS MORALITY AN ELEMENT IN REFORM?

One essential principle of the Reform which Tilden professes to introduce into our institutions must certainly be sound political morality. What political morality is that which Voorhees and so many other Tildenites teach, as they advise men to vote for a man whose personal character and political principles they have unqualifidely condemned? Is that the kind of morality likely to introduce Reform into our political system, to elevate the tone of our political life, or give either a better or less corrupt Government than that we now have? Is it the kind of morality which has ever marked a beneficent Reform? It seems rather to be a renunciation and positive rejection of every moral principle upon which any Reform can be based, and the surrender of virtue to vice and corruption.

VOORHEES DENOUNCES THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

In a speech in Indiana, in that year, Voorhees, speaking of the Fifteenth Amendment, said:

It was never legally ratified. It was a fraud, in my individual judgment, on the American people, and gave an increase of 100,000 negro votes to the Radicals.

Voorhees thus agrees with many of the Southern leaders, except that the latter go further. They say they accept the Constitutional Amendments so far as the latter, *in their judgment*, are legally ratified and proper. Does Mr. Voorhees, in 1876, accept the Constitutional Amendments with qualification?

VOORHEES AS THE WIDOW.

In that same speech, Voorhees presents himself to his constituents in the capacity of Gen. Butler's widow. He seems, like Widow Butler, to know what he wants, and to be able to ask for it. He said:

If I am re-elected to Congress I shall pursue the same course I have heretofore, only promising you a greater industry in your service. In my attention to the wants of my constituents, I know no party. If a Republican applies to me for assistance in his business, he will receive it as readily as a Democrat, without the slightest reference as to how he has voted. I hold myself as the public servant of all the citizens of my district as long as it continues me in Congress. Let this fact always be borne in mind, and let no one hesitate to act upon it.

VOORHEES PLEDGES THE ENTIRE INDIANA DEMOCRACY TO PENDLETONISM.

The New York *World* once said of Mr. Voorhees:

Mr. Voorhees is a man of genius, cut short in the middle of his career by a single bad habit, and a lack of political judgment which would have been 50 times fatal to a man of smaller native endowments.

And the New York *World* is Tilden's leading organ!

At the time of Hendricks' Lafayette Square speech, in New Orleans, Voorhees and Hendricks made an offensive and defensive alliance against McDonald and other rival Democrats. Voorhees was to support Hendricks for the Presidency, while Hendricks was to withdraw from the Senatorial race, and give Voorhees whatever strength he could as against McDonald.

Dan Voorhees, in a recent speech, expressed his satisfaction with the St. Louis platform, declaring that it represents Soft Money and Anti-Resumption, and that he was in part the author of the financial plank.

In 1874, the New York *World* declared that ten well-known Democrats in Indiana could not be found who indorsed Mr. Voorhees for his action in foisting (*sic*) the repeal plank with the Indiana Democratic platform. The *World* said that the heresy of Pendletonism had been "stamped-out of both political parties at last, and that our politics are the more decent for it."

To this, D. W. Voorhees, in a card under his own signature, addressed to the editor of the New York *Times*, dated Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 28, 1874, said:

Every candidate on the Democratic State ticket, and every candidate nominated by the Democratic party for Congress, including Mr. Kerr, and every Democratic candidate for the Legislature, and for the various county-offices in Indiana, stand *squarely, avowedly, and unequivocally* on the Indiana Democratic State platform adopted July 15, 1874, and *explicitly indorse its financial features*. Not one Democratic candidate in the State repudiates that platform, and could not do so without incurring overwhelming defeat at the polls.

Did Mr. Voorhees tell the truth in September, 1874? If so, do the Democratic candidates in Indiana indorse now, as Mr. Voorhees does, what the New York *World* then described as the "Pendletonian heresy" in the Indiana Democratic platform, with these words:

Let the critter be carried peaceably to the rendering vats.

Is the financial part of the St. Louis Democratic Presidential platform for 1876 the same in substance as that "Pendletonian heresy" of the Indiana Democratic platform of 1874, which the New York *World* declared should be carried "peaceably to the rendering-vats"?

Upon this subject Mr. Voorhees certainly ought to be an authority. In his speech at Terre Haute, not long ago,—in August, I believe, of this year,—he said he ought to know what the financial part of the St. Louis platform means, as he spent eighteen hours of hard labor helping to draft the resolutions. He added:

Two years ago I wrote, with this hand of mine, the platform of the Indiana Democracy. In the St. Louis Convention I see nothing in opposition to it. We stand on this question exactly as stated in the St. Louis Convention.

Then why should not the New York *World* order the "critter" of St. Louis in 1876 to be taken "peaceably to the rendering-vats," to which it consigned Dan Voorhees, with that right hand of his, in 1874?

Does Mr. Hendricks now indorse Pendletonism, as Mr. Voorhees says he did in 1874? He supports the St. Louis platform; and Mr. Voorhees says it is the same as that of the Democracy of Indiana in 1874, and that his "right hand" drew them both! Daniel W. Voorhees, his old friend and ally, pledges this.

Does Blue-Jeans Williams, "leather-seated Jim," who squandered the contingent fund for "*nail-brushes*" and "*corkscrews*," approve the Pendletonian theory? Of course he does. It would make a "cheap and nasty" currency.

Does Joseph E. McDonald indorse that Pendletonian "critter" that should be carried to the rendering-vats? Daniel W. Voorhees has pledged him to that belief.

Does Jephtha D. New worship that "critter that should be carried to the rendering-vat"?

Does William S. Holman indorse the "critter" that Voorhees made?

TWEED.

HIS DECLINATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

Albany Evening Journal.

It will be seen by the following cable dispatch from Spain that Mr. Tweed, although about to return home, refused to allow the use of his name in connection with the New York Democratic Gubernatorial nomination:

VIGO, Spain, Sept. 11, 1876.—*To the New York Democratic State Central Committee*—DEAR BRETHREN AND FELLOW-REFORMERS: I have your cable dispatch of Sunday, explaining to me the embarassment under which our State ticket now labors in being deprived of a head and front, and pressing upon me the nomination for Governor in place of Horatio Seymour declined.

Some years ago, as you all know, I was forced by the hardness of the times—of the New York *Times*—to temporarily withdraw from statesmanship. Last winter, emerging from my retirement, which I had improved in personally inspecting the real workings of our noble prison system, I determined to resume those labors in behalf of the Commonwealth and of Reform which in the past wrote my name high on the roll of my party, and made me known of all men as the Boss Democrat of the Continent. I had long been bound to my dear old friend, Sam Tilden, by hooks of steal. We had often taken sweet counsel together for the good of the party and the advancement of Reform ideas, and, as fellow-members of the State Central Committee, had "fixed" no end of State conventions. I had set my heart on coming *out* for my old crony, and thought none the worse of him because he had fetched me some heavy blows after the *Times* had knocked me down. I noticed that he had winked every time he struck me, and therefore knew that he was whacking me simply for party capital, and not from any lessening of his love and confidence to me-ward. Many of my warmest friends—notably Sheriff Conner—were opposed to my coming out, but I was resolved to tread where duty pointed—cost what it might. Accordingly, as you know, I came out; not in the customary manner in a formal letter, but by means of quite another vehicle—in short, a hack.

Since this resumption act of mine for Tilden and Reform I have labored—quite quietly, to be sure, but quite earnestly, nevertheless—to advance my old friend's fortunes. My presence at this time in Vigo, when the campaign is well under way, may appear singular, but it admits of easy explanation. Having been given to understand that, in the event of my old crony's election, I should be called to the State Department, I have thought it best to give some time in advance to the study of the vexed question of extradition laws from a foreign standpoint.

Gentlemen, your proffer of this nomination touches me as surely and effectively as an officer touches his prisoner. But engagements already made, and which admit of no postponement, force me to say nay. Your Governor I cannot be. I expect shortly to return to America, but I believe I can serve my dear State more acceptably in another capacity. Look elsewhere for a candidate; vote often; don't forget the circular asking for early returns from the rural districts. Above all, gentlemen, whatever you do, give, O give us a Democrat. And believe me, I am, as ever, yours for Tilden and Reform, W. M. T.

ILLINOIS.

WILL COUNTY.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 19.—Politics in this county have thus far during the present campaign been all one-sided, but the Democrats propose to break the ice next Thursday evening by a meeting at Werner Hall, at which John A. Farnsworth will speak. As this is a Bourbon stronghold, the meeting will be a large one, for, besides the faithful, many who know the speaker personally and admired him before his late political "flop" will attend, merely for the novelty of hearing him make a Democratic speech.

In the Republican camp all is activity, and meetings in every school-district are the order of the day, or rather night. The County Central Committee, in conjunction with the Young Men's Republican Club of this city, have established headquarters at the corner of Jefferson and Joliet streets, in a large room conveniently located on the second floor. The national colors, emblazoned with the names of Hayes and Wheeler, float from the building, and the headquarters are a place of general resort for those in search of political information. Here the appointments of the different local speakers are made, a register kept, and the necessary campaign documents circulated. A torchlight company, which already numbers 50 members, is also in process of organization.

A fine meeting was held at Channahon last evening,—the best, as regards numbers, earnestness, and enthusiasm, that has occurred in that town for many years. The speakers were Messrs. C. W. Brown and James Goodspeed, of this city. After the speeches a Hayes and Wheeler Club was organized, and started off with over 52 members. Joseph Lewis, Esq., was chosen President of the Club; Al Carpenter, Vice-President, and L. Porter, Secretary. This meeting was followed by one at Braidwood yesterday evening, at which there was a general turn-out of the Republicans of that place. The meeting was held in Odd-Fellows' Hall, which was packed full of earnest, intelligent miners, the number present being estimated at 500 or more.

The first speaker was the Hon. Amos Savage, the Republican nominee for member of the State Board of Equalization, who discussed the issues involved in the pending canvass in a clear and able manner. He was followed by James Goodspeed, Esq., who made a pointed and vigorous speech, which was frequently applauded. Lemuel Tatge, Esq., closed with one of his inimitable speeches, which abounded in telling hits that time and again brought down the house. Taken altogether, the meeting was one of the best of the season, and a cheering augury of what the Republicans of Braidwood will do in November next.

STEEL'S MILLS, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

STEEL'S MILLS, Ill., Sept. 19.—Steel's Mills is in Randolph County, 50 miles southeast of Belleville. The country surrounding it is rich in agricultural wealth, largely producing wheat, of which there is a fine crop this year. The farmers now are busy plowing, and just beginning to seed. The ground is in fine order, as the late rains have made it easy to plow. The whole community are suffering with ague, and the doctor told us this morning that the cry is, "Give us more quinine!" instead of "Give us more greenbacks!" The latter do not seem to be very scarce, as the farmers have lots of wheat, and are in a condition to keep it; so the greenback delusion finds but little lodgment in this county. The fight politically is purely between the Democrats and Republicans. The latter are holding a mass-meeting here. At noon delegations arrived from Chester, Sparta, and Pinckneyville. Gen. Steel acted as Marshal, and Dr. J. Keller as President of the meeting. Five bands of music were present. A fine Hayes and Wheeler pole, 100 feet high, was raised.

Shelby M. Cullom addressed the large crowd, which had now gathered in from all parts of the county.

He was followed by the Hon. John Baker, of Belleville. With no desire to exaggerate or deal in flowery language, we pronounce his speech as one of the most profound and finished that have been delivered upon any political platform during the present campaign in the State. For two hours he held his audience with a magic spell, at one time startling his hearers with a burst of eloquence and then riveting their attention by the power of his argument and the force of his facts. Mr. Baker's whole theme was the danger to the Republic in case the Democratic party are returned to power.

Gen. Heifner, of Belleville, addresses the Germans to-night, and a torch-light procession is in progress.

Edward Rutz, candidate for State Treasurer, was present,—a big-headed, honest Dutchman, who, when he was State Treasurer, informed a once-celebrated but now fallen German leader, when he desired to get hold of the State money-bags, that he must keep his hands off, for he was put here to watch them, and he proposed to do so, and he did it.

Tom Needles, candidate for State Auditor, was also here, making lots of votes for himself and the ticket.

The meeting was a grand success, and it is due to the State Central Committee to thank them for the selection of this hospitable spot in Egypt.

Col. Ben L. Wiley, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighteenth District, is now actively engaged in canvassing his district, and from present appearances he will be elected by 1,000 majority. It was his intention to have been here to-day and address the people, but was prevented by sickness. The prospect, also, for electing Republican members to the Legislature is good.

MORRISON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MORRISON, Ill., Sept. 19.—The Court-House was filled to overflowing to-night to listen to an able, enthusiastic, and telling address from the Hon. Willard Teller, of Colorado, formerly of this city. He showed conclusively that the vital question to-day is whether this Government shall be controlled by the men who fought for and supported the Union cause during the War, or by the treasonable Confederate-Democratic hosts who fought four years to destroy the Government and now seek to regain by the ballot what they lost by the bullet.

ST. CHARLES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. CHARLES, Ill., Sept. 19.—The Republicans of this and adjoining towns are to have a grand mass-meeting at Irwin's Hall Thursday evening. Speakers and music from Chicago. Grand torchlight procession of the Batavia, Geneva, and St. Charles Hayes and Wheeler Clubs. Excursion train from Batavia and Geneva.

WAUKEGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Sept. 19.—Our city was this evening grandly illuminated, caused by the somewhat lengthy parade of Companies A, B, and C, of the Hayes and Wheeler Battalion. The affair was witnessed by a large number, many of whom were from the country. Republicanism reigned supreme.

ELGIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 19.—The caucus to-day resulted in a choice of delegates favoring S. S. Mann as Senator by a handsome majority.

FOR CONGRESS.

FIFTH ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., Sept. 19.—The Congressional Conventions of the two wings of the Democratic party in this district met here to-day. The Straights met at Hettinger's Hall and elected the Hon. Fred Stahl, of Jo Daviess, Chairman. The Independent Greenbackers organized at Library Hall by electing G. W. Curtis, of Jo Daviess, Chairman. The formality of a Committee of Conference having been gone through, the Hon. J. Pattison, of this place, was nominated for Congress by both Conventions. L. G. Johnson, of Whiteside, was nominated for member of the State Board of Equalization by the Democrats. The Independents nominated C. C. Buel, of Whiteside, for the same office.

At the close of the Congressional Conventions, Senatorial Conventions from both wings met and nominated the Hon. Frederic Stahl, of Jo Daviess, for State Senator from this district, consisting of Jo Daviess and Stephenson Counties.

SIXTH WISCONSON DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEENAH, Wis., Sept. 19.—The Sixth District Republican Congressional Convention will be held in this city Wednesday, the 20th. Great interest is being manifested in the probable result. The Hon. A. M. Kimball, of Waushara, the present member, is the most probable candidate, though the Hon. Thomas B. Grimmer, of Oshkosh, is making a strong push; and both parties claim sufficient strength to win. In the event of a dead-lock between these two gentlemen, it now seems likely that H. P. Leavens, of this city, may be taken up as a compromise candidate.

The Hon. J. B. Cassaday, of Janesville, Wis., speaks here on the evening of the day of the Convention. There will also be a parade of the Hayes-and-Wheeler Clubs from both Neenah and Menasha. Great interest is being manifested, and old-fashioned Republican enthusiasm is rapidly reviving.

FIFTH WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Sept. 19.—The Republican Convention of the Fifth Congressional District to-day nominated Col. George W. Carter for member of Congress. Col. Carter is a gentleman of the highest character, a soldier whose record is unsurpassed, and a tried public servant. He will poll a good vote.

TENTH TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 19.—The Republican Convention to-day nominated Barbour Lewis for Congress in the Tenth District.

BENJ. L. WILEY.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS IN THE EIGHTEENTH ILLINOIS DISTRICT.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MAKANDA, Ill., Sept. 17.—A mile and a half west from this little station on the Central Railroad lives Benjamin L. Wiley, Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighteenth District. I have been over to his house to see him. I found "Uncle Ben," as everybody calls him, living in rural simplicity, and, for the good of the cause, shall make free with him.

Thirty-six years ago Mr. Wiley came to Illinois from Jefferson County, Ohio; and for thirty-six years he has been known to almost every man, woman, and child, in this region. He has been known as a school-teacher, as a carpenter, as a merchant, as a soldier in the Mexican War, as a farmer, then as a soldier in the Civil War, and now again as a farmer. And during all these years, and engaged in these diverse pursuits,—from youth to hale and hearty age,—no one has ever known Uncle Ben Wiley other than as an honest citizen, true friend, and warm-hearted neighbor. Coming from the good old Whig stock, he early became a Republican; and, although living in "Egypt" at a time when it was almost certain death to be known as a "Black Republican," yet he never flinched from advocating his political opinions. As early as 1856 he led the forlorn hope of Republicanism in Southern Illinois, and ran as the Fremont candidate for Congress against S. S. Marshall.

Of late years Col. Wiley (for he attained that rank in the Civil War) has devoted himself altogether to agricultural pursuits. He has 360 acres of good wheat and fruit land, and nine children; and, as he expressed it, he thought the land and the children would about fill up the leisure time he would have before going "over yonder." But his many friends in the Eighteenth District have decreed otherwise. He received the nomination over several good men, and is now making an active canvass. Uncle Ben will receive largely more than the Republican vote, as he is a farmer, and the farmers will give him a cordial support. Never, in the history of Southern Illinois, has there been any other Congressman but a lawyer; and, now that the farmers have an opportunity to send one of their own class, they will embrace it.

The district is Republican by 1,500 majority at least. In 1872, Clements, Republican, received 12,999; Wall, Democrat, 11,278 votes. In 1874, however, Hartzell, Democrat, received 10,866; and Clements, 9,280. This being an exciting Presidential year, there is every reason to believe that the full party vote of 1872 will be polled, which will give "Uncle Ben" a handsome margin. Hartzell, present incumbent, is running again. He has been a mere figure-head at Washington, and cannot hope to increase his vote. He is a young man, not very brilliant, nor does he give promise of setting the rivers on fire. Thus far the canvass has shown unprecedented strength on the part of the Republicans. Uncle Ben is making a quiet, respectable canvass; all the Republicans of the district are a unit in his support, and he cannot but be successful. On the contrary, the Democracy in Williamson, Union, Alexander, and Pulaski Counties are demoralized. They will have hard work to harmonize and elect their local tickets.

HEADQUARTERS.

THE PACIFIC HOTEL.

There was a great deal of genuine campaign work done at the Grand Pacific Hotel rooms yesterday. The most important was, perhaps, the preparations that were making for the departure of the Boys in Blue excursion to Indianapolis. The amount of letters received yesterday was very large, and many of them gave some very encouraging information, while others showed up some of the Democratic frauds that were being practiced in various parts of the country. Among the long list was a letter from a gentleman in Salem, Ind. It inclosed a blank which he stated he found with a package of political truck on the street near the Post-Office there. The circulars, the letter stated, were of little use. There was in the bundle a passbook containing some private memoranda, of which the following are samples: "And that John Thorpe, alias 'Shinny,' is to have charge of certain polls, and that he has been advanced $130 on account." Also, "That Mr. Torrance would have charge of the affidavits and would see that no Democratic vote would be rejected." The book omits to say where "Shinny" is to act.

Perhaps the blank itself is of more interest to the general reader. It shows thoroughly how shallow the pretenses of reform are with the Democratic party, and how the Greenbackers are being handled and sold out. It shows clearly that the entire body of Greenbackers is in the hands of the rascals of the Democratic party; that these fellows are only using these men as a political dodge to draw away Republican votes, and that the Democrats themselves will vote straight out-and-out for their candidates. But here is the proof. One side of the document contains a blank roll, as follows:

GREENBACK DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.

R. G.	D. G.	D. R.	D. D.	S. D.

Club No. ——
Town ————,
County ————,
State of Indiana.

This roll needs a little explanation. The letters "R. G." mean Regular Greenbackers, "D. G.," doubtful Greenbackers; "D. R.," doubtful Republicans; "D. D.," doubtful Democrats; "S. D." stands for sound Democrat.

As will be seen from the pledge published below the "Sound Democrats" are the engineers of the movement. They propose to keep the list of names, and the sound Greenbackers are to vote for Wolcott and his associates. The doubtful Democrats, doubtful Republicans, and the "sound boys" are to stick by "Blue Jeans and reform." The following is the proof, and it is printed on the back of the roll-sheet:

PLEDGE.

We pledge ourselves—

1. To secure the vote of every D. R. and D. D. for the regular Democratic State and National ticket.

2. To keep firm in their belief, by all possible means, the R. G. s in the interest of the Greenback ticket.

3. That we will do all we can to draw away votes from the Republican party,—by fair means or foul,—and that we will maintain our allegiance to the Democratic party, both in our influence and votes, and to all outward appearance we shall remain sound in the advocacy of the Greenback doctrine.

4. We further agree to keep this pledge wholly within ourselves as secret, and to this pledge our words, and affix our signatures, as good Democrats, who are interested in the success and supremacy of the great Democratic party, the Union, and the Constitution as it was before the War.

The rascality of this scheme should be fully comprehended by all Republican voters.

THE GREENBACK PARTY

in Indiana is merely a wheel within a wheel. The Democracy have joined it merely for the purpose of selling out the honest voters, who, from a conscientious motive, have joined the ranks of the Cooperites. The Greenback Democratic Association pledges all Democratic votes to the Democracy, but will keep the Republican, if possible, in the Greenback ranks. These Democrats propose, if they gain the power, to have the Constitution and Union as they were before the War. What that means the people well know, and it needs no word of explanation. The Greenback Democratic Association is a fixed fact in Indiana, and the public should be made aware of it everywhere, in order that the honest voter may be put upon his guard.

MR. M. POLACHEK

is in correspondence with ex-Gov. Salomon, of New York, and Mr. Finkelnburg, candidate for Governor in Missouri, asking them to come to Chicago and make a speech or two to the Germans.

As soon as a date can be definitely fixed on, the time for the grand Republican rally, at which Col. Bob Ingersoll and the Hon. James G. Blaine will speak, will be announced.

A grand turn-out of the people is predicted for Friday evening, when John Wentworth speaks at McCormick Hall.

Among the visitors to headquarters yesterday were August McCutcheon, Canton, Ill.; Edward Cahill, Lansing, Mich.; O. C. Town, Pecatonica, Ill.; W. L. Hunt, St. Louis, Mo.; William B. Fife, Pontiac, Ill.; A. L. Mortimer, H. C. Tripp, Common City, Minn.; A. D. Ray, Hobart Park, Ind.; Dr. James E. Morrison, McHenry, Ill.; C. Q. Alling, Rockford, Ill.

DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS.

Tuesday is always a good day for a local crowd at the Palmer-House rooms, and yesterday was no exception to that rule. It was the same old crowd, however,—a real mixture. Capt. Connett has returned from his tour in Egypt. Ald. Cullerton was in quiet communion with the magnates. He is pulling with the Democracy now, so he says. The Executive Committee held its usual talk-session, but did nothing. Among the few outside visitors were Gen. Singleton, of Quincy; J. T. Richard, Monmouth; T. H. Smith, Fulton; R. Bishop, Woodstock; J. A. Crawford, Davenport, Ia.

INDEPENDENT GREENBACKERS.

This little party will very soon be a thing of the past, and its life will not have been an exceedingly brilliant one. The Tremont House rooms contained pretty much the same faces yesterday. Gen. Singleton was added to the force in the morning. M. M. Hooton speaks in Pontiac this evening and Joliet to-morrow.

THE GRAND COUNCIL.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Grand Council was held at the headquarters, corner of Clark and Lake streets, yesterday afternoon, Dr. D. S. Smith in the chair. There were five members present.

An informal talk took place regarding the present status of the Grand Council,—the action of the City and County Central Committees Monday afternoon in appointing a pro tem. Campaign Committee having, in effect, taken everything out of the hands of the Council, and made them an "ornamental body." It was contended that the City Committee had no right to interfere in county affairs; that the Council was organized for the purpose of conducting the campaign, and should be allowed to do so.

The expressions indicated that some of the Committee were disposed to take the bull by the horns, and find out just where they stand.

A communication was received from the "old" Seventh Ward Club, stating that J. A. Taylor and J. B. Mears, the present representatives of the ward in the Grand Council, had been removed, and Ed A. O'Brien and John Guthrie elected to fill the vacancies.

Half an hour was devoted to explanations, when O'Brien was informed that the Committee had no jurisdiction, and the document was referred to the Committee on Credentials.

It was decided also to select, from the names suggested by both the old and new clubs, judges of election to be recommended to the County Board.

COL. PAYNE

adverted to the subject which had been informally discussed at the opening of the meeting, saying that the Grand Council was made up of delegates from every ward and town, and was the proper body to appoint a Campaign Committee. It was rather "cheeky" for a

"sub-committee" to do it. He offered the following:

Resolved, That we recommend the Grand Council to appoint a Republican Campaign Committee for the County of Cook, who shall take charge of the Republican headquarters, corner of Clark and Lake streets, keep the same open day and evening, and also shall provide speakers for all meetings, circulate documents, and generally supervise the carrying-on of the Republican campaign in Cook County; said Committee to consist of three from each division of the city, and one from each County Commissioner's district of Cook County.

He claimed that the County Committee had no right to do anything except call the Convention, having no authority to arrogate to themselves the supreme control of the affairs of the county.

Mr. Atwater said a good many members of the County Committee did not think the Council amounted to much. They had been in the habit of managing things, and thought they had something to do besides calling the Convention. He doubted the expediency of having two Campaign Committees.

Col. Payne denounced the meeting of Monday as a "Star-Chamber" proceeding. Harmony could not be brought about by such action. It looked to him as if a committee had been appointed in the interest of the ring, headed by Jim Root. He did not propose to be run by a clique.

Mr. Beach said this was no time for jarring or jealousy. If they were to win it must be done by diligent effort and concert of method. He believed it would be better to submit and accept the situation.

Col. Payne wanted to know what the Grand Council was for if not to conduct the campaign.

Mr. Atwater didn't think it was wisdom to show fight. Money was needed, and Col. Root had told the present Committee that he would furnish it. Where would the new Committee get funds?

The Chairman was opposed to their stultifying themselves and the ward clubs by surrendering to a clique, if there was one, who undertook to run things. Was the Council to be superseded by men who had no authority to act? He was opposed to acquiescing in the action of the joint Committees.

The resolution was adopted, Mr. Beach voting in the negative, and Mr. Atwater not voting at all.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE LABOR LEAGUE.

RATIFYING THEIR NOMINATIONS.

The Chicago Labor League held a meeting in Twelfth street Turner-Hall last night to ratify certain nominations for members of the Legislature. There was a large attendance, and considerable enthusiasm was shown during the meeting.

Mr. Kavanagh was elected Chairman. After explaining the object of the meeting, he stated that nominations had been made as follows: First Legislative District, A. H. Brown, printer; Second, Mr. Flavin, stone-cutter; Third, John B. Taylor, iron-molder; Fourth, John McGilwray; Fifth, Stephen C. Hollin. One of the great objects for which these nominations were made was the abolition of prison labor.

ALD. LAWLER

was the first speaker. He was introduced as a representative workingman, and his speech, though brief, showed that his sympathies were thoroughly enlisted in the cause of the horny-handed citizens of Chicago. At the outset he explained that the contract system operated against the workingman. It behooved them to send their fellow-workers to the Legislature, and then they would procure legislation which would serve their interests. If this had been done years ago the troubles with which they were now afflicted would have been avoided. There were 1,600 convicts in Joliet competing with workingmen. This was a sad state of things, and they ought at once to begin and remedy it. Only a few men had ever been elected to the Legislature who sympathized with their cause. Several city contractors had recently endeavored to draw their pay in such a way as to leave their employes without a cent; but the friends of the workingman in the Council headed off this dodge and circumvented their enemies. The candidates announced at the meeting would, if elected, devote their time and energies to the interests of the workingmen. Both parties would be asked to indorse those nominations; but men should be elected from the ranks of labor, and then they would be under no obligation to any party. [Applause.] When the questions at issue came home to the people, the old parties would be dropped, and the workingmen would rally at the coming election and place their true friends in power. The question now was, whether those men were true to their interests. If the workingmen had confidence in them, they should vote for and elect them. He was willing to trust the issues to workingmen, who would show the capitalists of both parties that they were not disposed any longer to leave their interests in the hands of men who were naturally opposed to them. [Applause.]

At this point, the Chairman stated that the political parties might indorse their nominations if they chose, but no pledge would be given to either the Republican or the Democratic party.

The next speaker was Mr.

JOHN B. TAYLOR.

He said workingmen had obtained nothing from their old Representatives but intimidation-laws. If the workingmen had the making of the laws, lawyers would not grow so rich, and there would be more justice and less litigation in the State. He hoped the workingmen would make such a manifestation in November as would carry their ticket. [Applause.]

Mr. John McGilwray followed in a short speech, arguing that the trades-unions had been trampled upon and it was time they stood up for their rights. Convict labor ought to be suppressed, and he had no doubt that if their candidates were elected they would work to this and other beneficial ends.

Mr. Flavin was requested to speak, but he excused himself on the ground that he could only indorse what the other speakers had set forth.

LETTER FROM AN ARCHITECT.

The Chairman had the following letter read. It was from a prominent architect, whose name was suppressed for prudential reasons:

To the Workingmen's Society: I see by posters a call for a meeting of workingmen to consider their interests, and among other matters mentioned is the present lien law. As an architect of many years' standing in Chicago, I have been compelled to witness the outrages practiced on the rights of of laboring men under the cover of the worse than useless sub-contractor's lien law. It is not necessary to call home the iniquities practiced under it.

Under the original contractor's lien we know that the original contractor may recover, and the sub-contractor sometimes, and then only after great caution, expense, and tardiness, and he chooses to rather take so much on the dollar to avoid the loss of time and money in prosecuting his claim and awaiting the law's delay. But the men who work for a sub-contractor have no hold whatever, and contractors take work for less than the actual cost, knowingly and with cold-blooded calculations to avail themselves of that phase in the law that the building and ground shall be held only for the amounts of the contracts, and intend at the start to defraud.

You must excuse my allusions to facts that are so notorious. But please allow me to suggest that the present sub-contractors' lien law be abolished, as an enemy would burn the bush in which lurks a deadly foe. Then make a law that will hold the building (or what not) and the land for all labor and material put in the work. The result is clear to all who can see anything.

Collusions between dishonest owners and irresponsible contractors will then be impossible. The owner before letting a contract will, to protect himself, see to it that the contractor is responsible, or making him by compelling him to give bonds. Then the workingmen and material men can secure their own without the delay of law or the ruinous expense of litigation.

In such a movement you will have on your side all honest men, all responsible contractors, and all respectable architects; against you only speculation and rascally contractors, fifth-rate lawyers, and thieves. If you will make known your aims to repeal the sub-contractors' Lien law, and making one really securing the workmen and material men in their own, and appoint committees to wait on architects, builders, etc., you will secure more than you imagine.

MR. A. H. BROWN

was the next speaker. He said the questions of lien law and wage collections were interesting to all who worked for wages. The LaSalle Black laws were a constant menace to laborers, and they should work earnestly for their repeal.

On motion, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Class legislation has compelled the laboring class to take steps to have ourselves representatives; and

WHEREAS, The workingmen of Chicago have nominated those from the benches and anvils of this city whose interests are identical with ours, to represent us in the State Legislature of Cook County, therefore be it

Resolved, That we fully indorse the laborers' candidates, and will endeavor to elect them regardless of party affiliations.

A resolution was then passed indorsing James Warmington as an independent candidate for Sheriff.

Messrs. John F. Scanlon and A. C. Cameron made brief speeches, indorsing the action of the workingmen, and prophesying good results if their ticket was elected.

An indorsation of Mr. Scanlon, by resolution, was passed, and, after a few remarks by Mr. Warmington, the meeting adjourned.

ABOUT TOWN.

THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

appointed by the Joint Executive and Cook County Central Committees met yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Grand Pacific Hotel. Col. Schaffner called the meeting to order. Col. Abner Taylor was elected Chairman and John Atwater Secretary. An Executive Committee, consisting of Mr. H. R. Brayton, Col. Louis Schaffner, and Maj. John Hoffman, was chosen. The Chairman and Secretary were made ex-officio members. Further than laying out plans for the carrying on of the Cook County campaign, no business was transacted.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

At a meeting of the Hayes and Wheeler Club Monday night, some Democrats, having attended a celebration at the Shooting Park, and, filled almost to bursting with Democratic patriotism, came in and sought to raise a disturbance among the peaceable and gentlemanly young men who compose "our club." The annoyance was patiently endured until the "Tilden faction," emboldened by their apparent success in intimidating the boys, became so abusive that patience ceased to be a virtue, and they were quietly walked into, done up, and sent home after the most approved style. This is probably a foreshadowing of the manner in which the Hayes and Wheeler men will do their work in Calumet at the coming election.

BOYS IN BLUE.

The departure of the Boys in Blue of this city for Indianapolis last evening was made the occasion of a large turn-out of all who felt an interest in the organization and its objects. Shortly after 6 o'clock, Company A, of the First Ward, and several other South Side organizations, met in the Grand Pacific, where they were joined by the North Division commands. Company A, under command of Capt. Jacobs, turned out some 50 fine-looking veterans, and the remainder of the South Side furnished perhaps twice as many more, while the North Division, under command of Capt. Healy, had something more than 100 in the ranks. After falling in in the rotunda, the command marched north on Clark street and to the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes depot, headed by a band, and a transparency declaring, "We Vote as We Fought." Another detachment went down last evening by the Illinois Central line, and between both there is no doubt that Chicago will be well represented to-day.

A NEW IDEA.

The noon hour may seem a rather queer time for holding a political meeting, but the employes at N. S. Bouton's plow works have concluded that no other time will be quite so practicable. They have organized a large Hayes and Wheeler Club, and as their evenings are employed in labor they will devote the noon hour next Saturday to listening to a discussion of the issues of the campaign. Prominent speakers have been engaged for this occasion.

FIRST WARD.

A meeting of the Democratic Reform Club of the First Ward was held at the Palmer House last evening, H. M. Goodman in the chair. After the consideration of some amendments to the rules, and the reception of several new members, the declination of George H. Taylor as Secretary was accepted, and the place filled by the election of J. D. Boardman. After a speech of some length on the issues of the campaign by Robert Rae, Esq., the Club adjourned to next Monday evening.

THIRD WARD.

The Democratic Club of the Third Ward met last evening at No. 161 Eighteenth street. Mr. J. S. Lyons presided, and addresses were made by Judge Doolittle and Judge Graham. The attendance was small.

There was a meeting of the Young Republicans of the Third Ward last evening at No. 960 Wabash avenue for the purpose of forming a cavalry company of Hayes and Wheeler Guards. About 30 agreed to join the company.

FIFTH WARD.

The Fifth Ward Republican Club met last evening at the corner of Twenty-sixth and Butler streets, President Van O'Linda in the chair. A large representation of the Republicans in the ward was present. A committee was appointed to select 15 names of eligible persons for delegates to the Congressional Convention. Out of the 15 the Club will select six good men to represent the ward at the coming Convention. After thus disposing of its business, the Club was addressed by J. H. Clough, Gov. Bross, and Messrs. J. H. Roberts, R. H. White, and D. W. Jackson.

EIGHTH WARD.

The Tilden and Hendricks Branch Club of the Eighth Ward held a meeting last evening corner of Jefferson and Harrison streets. Michael Fitzgerald occupied the chair, and Maurice Bawie acted as Secretary. Florence McCarthy, Carter H. Harrison, and J. R. Doolittle each made speeches, in which they attempted to prove the virtues of the Democratic party, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB

held a meeting last evening in Globe Hall, Desplaines, near West Madison street. W. H. Thompson presided. After the transaction of some routine business, Richard H. Tuthill, City Attorney, made a pointed speech on the issues of the day. It was full of facts, and brought home to the minds of the audience what they could expect in case Tilden and Hendricks were elected. The speaker made a brief comparison as to what the Democratic and Republican parties had done, and showed emphatically the duties of the Union men in this campaign. After brief speeches by several others, the meeting adjourned.

ELEVENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Independent Republican Club of the Eleventh Ward was held last evening in Knight's Hall, No. 213 Laflin street. Mr. M. G. McGuire presided. The merits of the different candidates now in the field for the office of Recorder were discussed. After a lengthy debate, taken part in by some 30 members of the Club, Mr. James Stewart, the present Recorder, was chosen. Candidates for other officers were freely talked about, but no decided action was taken. All candidates are invited to visit the Club Thursday evening, the 21st inst.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

A regular meeting of the Twelfth Ward Republican Club was held last evening in the headquarters, corner of Robey street and Warren avenue, Judge Polly in the chair. Mr. Critchell, from the Committee on Primaries, reported that no action had yet been taken on the proposition to hold the primary from 1 to 7 o'clock.

Mr. Avery Moore suggested that steps be taken to secure the registration of the voters in the ward.

Mr. Thomas Ferrier spoke in favor of making a thorough canvass of the ward a day or two previous to the first day designated by law for registration.

On motion of Mr. Avery, the Chair was instructed to appoint a committee to take the matter under advisement, and report at the next meeting of the Club.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Moore, Ferrier, and Howard as such Committee.

Short speeches were made by Gen. Leake, Coroner Dietzsch, and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Company A of the Tilden Legion of the Fourteenth Ward met at No. 515 Milwaukee avenue last evening, and agreed to change the place of electing delegates to the coming Convention to No. 460, on account of the size of the hall.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

A Tilden and Hendricks crowd of the Seventeenth Ward met at No. 89 North Wells street last night. Mr. Fogarty called the meeting to orde, and the election of officers—the first business—resulted as follows: President, T. R. Warren; Vice-President, William Powers; Secretary, Joseph McGarry; Treasurer, James McCormack. A number of men signed the roll, and then Mr. Bush talked earnestly for some minutes about "the Republicans hiding behind the bloody shirt and picking the chickens off the hen-roost." The audience could not comprehend, but cheered vociferously. Other speeches, intermingled with "music" from three bass-drums and a jewsharp in one corner of the room, followed.

About two dozen youths from 16 to 21 years of age were roped in to the little back-room of a grocery and saloon, No. 76 Wesson street, last night, ostensibly for the purpose of holding a "Tilden and Reform" meeting. James Clark assumed the duties of Chairman. Having nothing to do, those present suffered a man named Cogan to recite that speech which had been prepared for him by the Central Committee. Cogan's memory is quite good, but the speech bore evidences of the handiwork of unterrified ignorance, and, although abounding in figures like "the waters of the past ten years mingling with the cries for an unregenerate body politic," "it fell like pearls before swine," etc.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CONGRESSMAN IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—The Democratic papers of this city a few days ago published the statement that the Irish element in our community is determined to insist on the nomination of one of their countrymen as a candidate for Congressional honors in one of the first three districts of Illinois, and that in case Barney Caulfield should fail to secure the nomination in the First District, Miles Kehoe is to be urged as a candidate for the Second. In an able article contained in last Sunday's TRIBUNE you pointed at the lofty patriotism possessed by our Irish fellow-citizens in the readiness to fight and bleed in time of peace—hold office for their country. This alacrity is unequaled by any other element, as the unfortunate coalition which the Germans, three years ago, entered into with the Irish, has sufficiently demonstrated, and the former, utterly disgusted with their experience, will not form another like it, but will return to their natural allies, the Americans.

We deprecate the idea that any man should be named for an office on account of his nationality, and whoever seeking an official position may present himself to a nominating convention should do so solely on the ground of his qualifications as an American citizen. When it transpires, however, that a man is urged for a particular office whose whole past life peculiarly fits him for the same, and furnishes a guarantee for his faithful fulfillment of duty, then the fact of his having been born in Germany or Ireland should not be in the way of his nomination. The Republican party in this county and State has always adhered to this principle, and has at various times accorded prominent positions to citizens of German birth.

There will be presented to the Republican Convention of the Third Congressional District the name of Mr. Lorenz Brentano. He has been a citizen of the United States about 24 years; is a man of undoubted integrity, learned in law and statesmanship, and a parliamentarian of the highest order. The *Staats-Zeitung*, of this city, referring to his candidacy a few days ago, spoke of him in unqualified terms of praise as one of the leaders of the once-celebrated Chamber of Deputies of Baden and the German Parliament of 1848, as a member of the Legislature of Illinois during the War, and afterwards the President of the Board of Education of our city. He is in sympathy with the most advanced ideas concerning the necessity of reforming our Civil-Service, and would, if nominated and elected, be a stanch supporter of our next President in his efforts at reform. The great element which is largely in the majority in his district would be flattered by his nomination, and his election would reflect honor upon the whole State. GERMAN-AMERICAN.

A. J. GALLOWAY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—In your issue of to-day I find an open letter addressed to me by a number of eminent citizens of the Second Senatorial District, suggesting my name as a candidate for the State Senate.

I should be more or less than human if I did not fell highly flattered by such a letter, coming as it does from a body of gentlemen almost any one of whom would fill the position more acceptably than I could hope to do, and a number of whom would do honor to a seat in the National Legislature.

My own theory has been, that such responsible positions should not be sought by any one, but should be conferred by the spontaneous action of the people untrammeled by the personal appeals of volunteer candidates, and, when thus imposed, it became the duty of the person or persons so selected to comply with the public wish, even at a reasonable sacrifice of their own private interests.

We all feel that our county and city are in great need of legislative relief, and believe that, with intelligent and united action on the part of our delegation, such relief may be, in a measure, obtained by judicious amendments to our Revenue and other general laws. But complete relief can hardly be hoped for without some amendments to our State Constitution.

If the Convention and people of the Second District should agree with the authors of the letter to which this is an intended response, I will try to meet their just expectations so far as I may. But should a different result obtain, the flattering opinion expressed by such representatives of the men who have made Chicago what it is to-day will be an ever-recurring source of pleasant remembrance. Very truly yours,

A. J. GALLOWAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 19.—As near as I can learn, it is the intention of the Republicans to nominate Edward Sanderson, of the Chamber of Commerce, or C. M. Sanger, for Sheriff, in opposition to Richard M. Hackett, Democratic nominee; and to nominate John Pritzlaff, the iron and hardware merchant, for Clerk of the Court, against Patrick Connolly, Jr., nominated by the Democrats. Mr. Sanderson is a very firm friend of Senator Carpenter. Mr. Pritzlaff is a very popular man with the Germans and a highly respected merchant, but it is very questionable as to whether he will accept the nomination if offered him.

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction among Democrats with their nominees, many claiming that, while they are crying reform, they have made no effort to carry out their professions, and that the nominees are old stagers and political hacks. A very determined effort will be made by the Republicans to nominate such a ticket as to split the Democratic vote.

Gov. Salomon is expected here on the 21st inst., when he will address both the Germans and English.

WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 19.—Hamilton Opera-House was crowded to its utmost capacity to-night to hear the Hon. S. S. Cox discuss the political issues of the day. The audience was very enthusiastic. Many ladies occupied seats on the stage.

Carl Schurz is speaking to-night at Bellaire. Some thousand or more Republicans attended from this city. The different Republican clubs are parading the streets with torches previous to their departure for Bellaire, presenting a grand appearance. The enthusiasm is running very high on both sides.

A DEMOCRATIC MOB.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MANISTEE, Mich., Sept. 19.—The Hon. Emiel Pfeiffer, a prominent German speaker, who is stumping the State for Hayes and Wheeler, attempted to speak in German at the German Hall, this city, last night, but was hooted and hissed down by a band of Democrats, who came into the hall for that purpose. Martin Morris, the Mayor of the city, who is also German, and Democratic candidate for Attorney-General of this State, sat there in silence and saw the meeting broken up, without a protest or any effort to preserve order.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRACY.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 19.—The Democratic Electoral Convention assembled to-day, E. D. Rand, Chairman. The following Electors were chosen: John F. Cloutman, Samuel Mason, Edson Hill, Edmund Q. Cushing, and John W. Sanborn.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the platform and nominees of the St. Louis National Convention, and denouncing the recent order of the Attorney-General to United States Marshals as an outrage. Adjourned.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 19.—There was a Republican mass-meeting and torchlight procession here this evening. It was estimated that 4,000 torches were in line. The public square was elaborately illuminated. A salute was fired, and there was a liberal display of fireworks. A large concourse of people assembled in the square to hear the speakers. Col. R. G. Ingersoll, of Illinois, spoke for two hours, and was followed by Judge Dittenhoeffer, of New York.

MADISON, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 19.—The Republican County Convention to-day nominated the following ticket: For Sheriff, Robert B. Bird, of Madison; for Treasurer, Isaac Adams; County Clerk, E. Rullmann; Clerk of Court, H. G. Venoss, of Stoughton; Register of Deeds, P. B. Grinde; District Attorney, Henry Frawley; Surveyor, S. W. Graves; Coroner, L. M. Anderson. The ticket is a strong one, and is sure to win.

WHITEWATER, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WHITEWATER, Wis., Sept. 19.—The Hon. C. G. Williams, member of Congress for this district, opened the campaign at Whitewater tonight. The meeting was one of the largest and best that has been held in that place for years. Mr. Williams made an exceedingly telling argument in favor of the Republican party and its policy, as opposed to that of the Democracy. It was a speech to convince and arouse voters.

IOWA CITY, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Sept. 19.—The Democracy opened their campaign this evening by a speech from the Hon. John P. Irish, editor of the *Daily Press*, before a fair audience at National Hall. He spoke his piece preparatory to going to Indiana to labor in behalf of Tilden. He makes the second orator Iowa City contributes to Indiana.

NEW YORK COLORED MEN.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 10.—A State Convention of colored Republicans was held here to-day. Resolutions were adopted declaring the condition of the South dangerous to the colored race, and calling on the President to protect loyal men in their political rights, national and State. The nominees were indorsed.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 19.—Senator Christiancy addressed the Republicans at Monroe this evening in an address of nearly three hours' duration. He recalled the history of the Democratic party, and declared that the constitutional amendments of the last few years would be imperiled by a Democratic success this fall.

ADRIAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Sept. 19.—A Republican Convention at Clayton to-day nominated J. C. Sawyer, Esq., of Hudson, as Representative in the State Legislature for the Third District (Lenawee County). The Democrats have nominated Danforth Keyes, of Clayton, to represent the First District.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The Democratic Convention of Erie County to-day nominated Daniel N. Lockwood for Congress, James M. Willett for the State Senate, James L. Haberstro for Sheriff, and Nathan B. Gatchell for County Clerk.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 19.—A vast assemblage of people assembled at Library Hall tonight to hear Will S. Hayes' Tilden and Hendricks song rendered. The composer sung the stanzas, the audience enthusiastically joining in the chorus.

ALLEGAN, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ALLEGAN, Mich., Sept. 19.—The Democrats of the First Representative District of this county met in Convention at Saugatuck to-day, and nominated David W. Wiley, of Douglass, for the Legislature.

SPORTING.

AQUATIC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Sept. 19.—In answer to the proposition that the challenge issued by Scharff, of Pittsburg, to row any man in America three or five miles should be accepted by Brayley and Hanlon, and that the race should take the form of sweepstakes, to which each man should contribute $1,000, the latter says he is willing to accede to the terms, and should be glad to row either of the other two. He proposes, however, that the race should come off on Toronto Bay instead of Halifax, this being the most convenient and central point.

THE TURF.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 19.—In the St. Leger Stake the pools sold: Creedmore, $50; Thomas, $20; Vissman, $11; Swigert, 6; the field, $6.

The mile-and-a-quarter dash sold: Redman, $25; Phyllis, $12; Kilburne, $6.

The mile heats sold: Emma C, $25; Grit, $12; Tillie Brent, $5; Laura, $5.

BASE-BALL.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 19.—Base-ball: St. Louis Browns, 3; Allegheníes, 4.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 19.—Base-ball: Indianapolis, 10; St. Louis Red Sox, 3.

WASHINGTON.

Condition of the Extradition Negotiations—Instructions Relative to the Transportation of Goods in Bond.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—The condition of the negotiations between Great Britain and this country relative to extradition is this: After the Winslow case was settled by the release of the prisoner, our Government took the ground that no law of Parliament could, under any circumstances, be made to abrogate a treaty, while Lord Derby insists that a new treaty must be made on the basis of the law of 1870. Secretary Fish declares that the United States can take no action unless the treaty is recognized as the higher authority, and on this point of difference all correspondence on the subject has ceased. Mr. Fish says that any proposition must come from Great Britain, and that none will be entertained other than one which admits the position he has taken.

Attorney-General Taft decided this morning that a candidate for Presidential elector cannot hold at the same time an appointment of United States Commissioner. He has also decided that the same rule applies to attorneys specially employed in Government cases to assist. The question was presented by Representative Purman, of Florida.

The following circular instructions to Collectors relating to transportation over Canadian territory, will prove of immediate interest to importers.

Art. 10 of the regulations of this Department, dated March 30, 1875, governing the transportation of merchandise to, from, and through the British Possessions of North America, is amended so as to read: "Merchandise of domestic origin, duty paid or free of duty, may be transported from one port to another of the United States over the territory of the Dominion of Canada with the consent of the proper authorities by routes duly designated and bounded. For such purpose cars must be specially appropriated for such transportation, placed under Customs seals by an officer of the Customs at the port of departure in the United States, and remain thus sealed until they shall have passed through such foreign territory and again arrive in the United States. The Collectors of Customs on the frontier may, however, allow railway cars laden for transit through Canada to remain unsealed where such cars contain perishable merchandise or valuable animals requiring the special care of attendants during the transit, and when such animals or merchandise are capable of identification by specific description in the manifest of the car containing the same. In all other cases when it is desired to transport live stock or other merchandise through the Dominion of Canada in unsealed cars, the Collectors will detail a regular or temporary Inspector of Customs to accompany such cars during the transit, the expense of which service shall be paid by the party at whose request the same is rendered. All bulky merchandise which is incapable of being put in sealed cars may be transported on platform-cars.

SILVER COIN.

Amounts Paid in Redemption of Fractional Currency and in Exchange for Greenbacks.

Dispatch to New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Since the passage of the act authorizing the redemption of the fractional currency in subsidiary coins there has been issued in silver coins $18,285,885. Of this amount there was issued to redeem fractional currency $10,910,242, and in exchange for legal-tender notes and checks $7,375,643. The following statement will show the amount issued in subsidiary silver coins, and the amount remaining on hand at the several cities named, as reported to the Treasury Department to the close of business yesterday:

	Paid out.	On hand.
Washington	$1,022,656	$248,236
New York	6,058,239	339,010
Boston	2,791,252	195,436
Philadelphia	2,129,814	52,145
St. Louis	884,554	127,064
San Francisco	294,949	14,823
New Orleans	473,421	252,106
Charleston	153,862	47,758
Baltimore	708,614	83,976
Cincinnati	1,350,671	34,214
Chicago	1,552,738	114,583
Buffalo	324,266	49,589
Pittsburg	421,039	43,814
In United States mints	....	448,470
In transit	....	200,000
Total	$18,285,885	$2,256,273

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake Region, easterly winds, stationary temperature and pressure, and partly cloudy weather.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Sept. 19.—Tremendous rains have fallen in this neighborhood in the last 24 hours, doing much damage to railroad and other property.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	29.8[illegible]	63	76	S., light	.....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	29.85	72	55	S., fresh	.....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	29.78	76	52	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
3:53 p. m.	29.75	76	52	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	29.78	98	6[illegible]	S., fresh	.....	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	29.78	67	64	S., fresh	.....	Fair.

Maximum thermometer, 78; minimum, 60.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Alpena	29.83	59	S.E., gentle	......	Clear.
Breckinridge	29.65	60	Calm	......	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.85	62	W., light	......	Cloudy.
Cleveland	29.89	57	S.E., gentle.	......	Clear.
Detroit	29.83	63	S. W., light	......	Clear.
Duluth	29.70	62	Calm	......	Cloudy.
Escanaba	29.73	63	Calm	......	Cloudy.
Grand Haven	29.81	60	S.E., fresh.	......	Clear.
Port Huron	29.83	62	S. W., gentle	......	Clear.
LaCrosse	29.67	69	S., gentle	......	Cloudy.
Marquette	29.73	60	N.E., gentle	......	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.80	63	S., light	......	Clear.
Rochester	29.85	58	W., fresh	......	Fair.
Toledo	29.82	64	W., light	......	Clear.

MILWAUKEE ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 19.—M. Bouisson, the French Commissioner of Education, writes James McAllister, Esq., our Superintendent of Schools, from New York Sept. 14 that he will visit Milwaukee Sept. 26 or 27. Preparations are being made to receive and entertain him while here.

I have been requested by several gentlemen who read THE TRIBUNE yesterday to point out the following in relation to the coal monopoly of this city, as our papers here are reticent on the subject. The city some time since advertised for proposals for the delivery of 1,200 tons of coal, anthracite, or Lackawanna, or Pittston, "of the best quality," to the Water-Works engine-house, and the following bids were put in by our coal-dealers: R. P. Elmore, $7.98; A. Snyder, $7.69; Fette & Meyer, $7.99; J. Stanley, $7.99; D. McDonald, $7.97; C. H. Swan, $7.60. Mr. Swan got the contract. Now, it is claimed that, if the coal merchants can deliver "anthracite coal of the best quality," which has to be hauled by teams at least two, if not two and a half miles, from their yards for $7.60, they can certainly deliver it to the yards of the citizens for the same amount, particularly after the price of coal has been reduced in Chicago $1.50 below the price asked for it at the present time in Milwaukee. Parties are now asking whether they have any rights that coal men are bound to respect; and they further ask why a man who lives in Chicago, at least 90 miles further from the coal marts than is Milwaukee, should have to pay $8.50 for a ton of coal that he could if he lived in Chicago buy for $7.

There is a large gathering of the stockholders of the Milwaukee Iron Company in the city today, in response to a notice for their meeting. Various rumors are afloat as to what will be the result of their deliberations. As yet nothing is known. The general opinion is that some arrangement will be made whereby the works will be kept running, and that every cent of wages due to the employes will be paid them. The return of Mr. Hagerman, President of the Company, imparts additional confidence to the workmen, as they all entertain the greatest respect for him.

FAIRS.

DES MOINES COUNTY, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Sept. 19.—Providence favored the Des Moines County Fair with a rainless opening-day, and the outlook is very favorable. The city is filled with strangers, and among them are the most noted turfmen of the West, attracted by the races, which promise to exceed in interest those of any other fair in the West by as much as the premiums are more liberal. Four entries are made for the county trot tomorrow, and five for the running race, and pools sold briskly to-night. The leading attraction, however, is the free-for-all trot Thursday afternoon for $1,500. C. W. Phillips, of Delavan, Wis., enters bay gelding Gen. Garfield; F. A. Schulenburg, St. Louis, Mo., enters bay gelding Little Fred; S. A. Browne, Grand Rapids, Mich., enters black mare Lady Turpin; and J. S. and T. Rowell, Beaver Dam, Wis., enter gray mare Badger Girl. Faster trotting will be seen on Thursday than has ever been done in this county. The Fair promises in every respect to exceed any previous exhibition.

MACOUPIN COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Sept. 19.—The first day of the Macoupin County Fair opened under the most favorable circumstances. The attendance was very large, the weather beautiful. The event of the day was the three-minute trot, in which there were 15 entries. The first heat was won by Starlight. Time, 2:51. The second and third heats were won by Laura, owned by George Wilson, of St. Louis. Time, 2:37. Everything indicates this to be the most successful Fair ever held in this part of the State.

KENOSHA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KENOSHA, Wis., Sept. 19.—The annual Fair of this city and county opened to-day under favorable auspices. The weather is beautiful, and the display of articles in every department far superior to that of last year. The stock on exhibition is very fine and very creditable to this county. The officers in charge are feeling jubilant over the assured success of the Fair.

DANVILLE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Sept. 19.—The Danville Fair opened to-day, under the most favorable circumstances. More entries have already been made than ever on the first day at previous Fairs. The racing on Thursday and Friday is expected to be first-class, as a number of horses of good record are on the ground.

BELOIT, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., Sept. 19.—Our Fair is enjoying the premium weather this year, and is by far the best show in the history of the Association. The display of live-stock is magnificent, necessitating large additions to the accommodations. All of the other departments are fine.

CRESTON, ILL.

CRESTON, Ogle County., Ill., Sept. 19.—The fourth annual exhibition of the Rochelle Agricultural and Mechanical Association opened today. The weather is fine, and all are hopeful of a fine time. The Fair is to continue until Thursday. The attendance is good for the opening day.

LAKE COUNTY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Sept. 19.—The Lake County Fair opened at Libertyville to-day. The weather was delightful, and the attendance good. The entries are now complete. There will doubtless be a large attendance to-morrow.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 19.—At the races at the Fair this afternoon the first money was won by the Chicago horse Damsel, owned by C. Daft. Best time, 2:26. The Fair has ended. There was a small attendance to-day.

WOODBURY COUNTY, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 19.—It has rained continually the past three days, with no prospect of a let-up. On this account Woodbury County Fair, which was to have opened here to-day, is postponed to Oct. 10.

A POLICEMAN WANTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—I would like to call the attention of Police Superintendent Hickey and Capt. Sam Ellis to the fact that a policeman is sadly needed at the corner of Halsted and Randolph streets. From Desplaines street to Halsted on Randolph is a farmers' market, which is always overcrowded every day in the week by these tillers of the soil, and, consequently, many of them are compelled to encroach upon forbidden ground—I speak of the crossings at the corner of Halsted and Randolph streets. There is considerable traffic at this point, and it is with difficulty that a person can cross Randolph street without risk of being knocked down and run over by the street-cars or some other vehicle. Only this morning I observed a lady and child standing on the corner of the above-mentioned streets vainly looking around for an officer to pilot her over (or rather around the wagons standing on the crossing) to the opposite side of the street, but, seeing none, was compelled to turn back and go around the block in order to reach Madison street. Cannot this evil be easily remedied by placing an efficient officer at this point, with orders to compel the farmers (?) to keep the crossings clear? Let Messrs. Hickey and Ellis see to it at once, and they will receive the thanks of many good citizens.

H. McM.

LOWER THE RATES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—I most heartily approve the communication of "Success" in to-day's TRIBUNE on cheap rates to the Exposition. Why should our own citizens be compelled to pay 50 cents while our country cousins are furnished not only excursion rates on the railroads, but a free ticket to the Exposition also? Do the managers get 50 cents for the tickets thus furnished the railroads? I guess not. "Success" says truly that it costs too much (as times are now) to do the Exposition, especially if you have a family. If the managers desire to do the greatest good to the greatest number, they will reduce their tickets to 25 cents at all times, and make it as interesting to exhibitors on Monday as on Saturday. Use your influence towards reduction, and give all a chance to visit the Exposition with their

FAMILIES.

The Paris Exposition.

The Exposition of 1878 (says a Paris letter) is already one of the leading topics of the hour, although ground has not yet been broken for the buildings. It is rumored, but I know not with what truth, that Germany has already signified her refusal to participate. I really do not well see how she could have done otherwise. Unless some radical change take place in the feelings of the French people before the Exhibition year arrives, no German could attempt to exhibit without running the risks of personal insult to himself and of damage to his goods. If the Parisian public hissed "Tannhauser" off the stage years before the Franco-Prussian war merely for the crime of being a German opera, and have hindered selections from Wagner's operas from being performed at the Pasdeloup concerts by dint of persistent hissing and outcries, it is hardly probable that they would look with any degree of toleration on German competitors at their national exhibition. Nay, so far do they carry their antipathy that one of the leading dressmakers of Paris recently refused to execute a large and lucrative order for one of the ladies in waiting on the Empress Augusta. I should have fancied that they would not have let slip so favorable an opportunity for "spoiling the Egyptians." It is also reported that the manufacturers of France look with no marked degree of favor on the projected Exposition, and declare that it will follow too closely on the former one, and that they will have nothing new in the way of designs or of inventions to display. However, as this piece of information was imparted to me by an ardent Bonapartist, it may be taken "with a grain of salt."

CASUALTIES.

A VICIOUS HORSE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., Sept. 18.—A strange freak occurred a few days since in this county with the racing stallion MacFaden, owned by Samuel Holderman, of this county. The horse had got loose, and was running in the field, when Holderman's son, about 19 years of age, riding another horse, sought to capture the stallion. After chasing him for the purpose of heading him off, and coming near enough, he struck him with his whip, upon which the stallion turned and rushed at Holderman, striking him with his teeth so as to break Holderman's leg.

WRECKED ON THE COAST.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 19.—The steamship Rebecca Clyde, from this port for Baltimore, has gone to pieces at Portsmouth, off Pamlico Sound. Capt. Childs, two Mates, two engineers, three seamen, the Steward, two coalheavers, and a passenger named Wheldon, were lost.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Sept. 19.—The schooner Sinnickson sunk during the storm of the 17th, and the Captain, Mate, one seaman, and a boy were drowned.

SOMEONE TAKE HIM BY THE HORNS

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 19.—A shocking story reached here Monday evening from Pewawkee that a bull belonging to Mr. Pfeiffer, the nursery-man, had gone mad, and had gored a woman to death and had killed three horses. The animal was still running through the woods there, attacking everything it met, while all seemed afraid to attempt its destruction.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 19.—The *Commercial's* Canfield (O.) special says the boiler of a steam thresher exploded near that place to-day, killing Noah Cummings, Daniel Fox, and Isaac Rhoades. Two others were severely injured.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 19.—Last night a young man named George Hillstadt fell under the cars near Ovid, and was instantly killed.

DROWNED.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 19.—Four Jewish youths were drowned in the river to-day by the upsetting of a skiff.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—A Victoria dispatch says a delegation representing the farmers of Vancouver Island yesterday presented an address to Lord Dufferin, setting forth their grievances from the non-prosecution of the railway work, and their inability to compete with American farmers under the present Canadian tariff, and praying him to recommend to his Minister that the Legislature of British Columbia be permitted to frame a tariff more suited to the wants of the Province until the Transcontinental Railway is completed. He admitted the justice of the grievances, showed them how to obtain the desired end, and promised to lay the subject before his advisers.

YELLOW FEVER.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 19.—Yellow fever interments, 27.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The Chamber of Commerce in a special meeting to-day appointed a committee of twenty-five to take the necessary measures to raise funds for the suffering people in Savannah, Ga. Twenty-two hundred dollars have been collected already. A dispatch was read from Hunter & Gamble, of Savannah, reporting 266 new cases of yellow fever in one day, and saying that the daily expenses are $1,200.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Jason Parker, a prominent dock business man, died at 2:15 p. m. to-day at his residence, corner Delaware and North streets. Mr. Parker has been in the grain business here over 30 years. He is well known around the lakes. The Board of Trade, of which he has been President and twice Vice-President, years back, will take appropriate action to-morrow morning.

C. F. S. Thomas, formerly a citizen of Buffalo, and for the past 10 years a resident of Springfield, Mo., died in this city at 5 p. m. to-day. Mr. Thomas was some years ago one of the publishers of the *Commercial Advertiser*, afterwards, with A. M. Clapp, publishing the *Express*.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Sept 19.—Arrived—Steamers Elysia, from London; Scythia, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Steamships Neckar, State of Virginia, and Somerset, from New York, have arrived out.

Steamer Canadian, ashore near Larne, is expected to get off. She is discharging her cargo.

MOVILLE, Sept. 19.—The steamship Anchoria, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Arrived—Steamer Rotterdam, from Rotterdam.

FINANCIAL.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 19.—The Bucyrus Machine Works made an assignment to-day. Liabilities over $100,000. Assets about $140,000.

The Tuileries.

A letter from Paris to the Philadelphia *Telegraph* says: "The fate of the ruins of the Tuileries at last has been decided by official decree. The ruins, massive, picturesque, and useless, are to be removed, and a building erected on their site which is to serve as a picture gallery and museum, probably as a gallery for modern French pictures, as the Luxembourg, now used for that purpose, is notoriously the worst adapted edifice for a picture gallery in the world. The rooms are cramped, the light is bad, and there is no possibility of an adequate display of fully one-third of the art treasures that should be deposited there. It was at first suggested that the walls of the Tuileries should be left standing, and merely the roof and interior replaced, but there were grave doubts expressed as to the soundness of the foundations, and so the last vestiges of the historical palace of Catherine de Medicis will shortly disappear. I am told that before the ruins are removed Gustave Dore intends to immortalize them in one of his characteristic designs. The picture will represent the facade of the ruined palace by moonlight. Above, in the white shimmer of the light, hover the spectres of the Kings and Queens of France that dwelt there, from Catherine de Medicis down to Napoleon III., their shadowy forms just visible against the sky, while below, through the hollow, casementless window, peer the mocking, exulting shapes of Discord and Anarchy, the terrible ghosts of Revolution and Ruin. Whether the picture is to be a painting or a wood engraving has not yet been stated, but it will undoubtedly be a weird and powerful work."

A Greek Wedding.

A correspondent of the London *Standard* says: "I was fortunate enough to be in Patros on the occasion of a Greek wedding, which is an interesting and peculiar ceremony. Weddings among the Greeks are for the most part solemnized in the evening and at home, and from the nature of the rite must be very trying to the persons principally concerned. A small table is placed in the centre of the room, on one side of which stand the bride and bridegroom, each holding a long lighted candle, on the opposite side the officiating priests. Behind the former the best man takes his place; he has an important part to fill in the ceremony, and is ranked as a relation from the time of the marriage. The room is of course brilliantly lighted, and the numerous guests throng as closely as they can toward the centre in order to gain a better view. Many prayers are chanted by the priests and their assistants, unintelligible even to the ears of a classical scholar, with the exception of the oft-repeated '*Kyrie eleison*,' which forms so prominent a part in almost every Greek service. There is a very elaborate ritual,—the signing bride and bridegroom on the forehead three times with the ring, the blessing two wreaths which are afterward placed on their heads by the best man, and, at a later part of the rite, interchanged over and over again, the drinking of wine three times from the same cup, the kissing by both of the office-book and of the priest's hand who has made them one, and, finally, the strangest part of the ceremony, when the clergy, closely followed by the bride and bridegroom hand-in-hand, the best man, and the nearest relatives of the newly-married couple, make the tour of the table three times. This is said to be a relic of heathen days, while the drinking of wine from the same cup has been continued from the Jews. When the ceremony—which lasts three-quarters of an hour—is over, and the young couple have been duly kissed and congratulated by their assembled friends, the festive part of the evening begins. Servants appear on the scene, carrying large trays heaped with bonbons, sugar-plums, and artificial fruits of different sorts. These are presented to the guests, who are expected to help themselves liberally and to take to their friends at home as much as they care to carry. Cooling drinks of various kinds are also brought in never-ending supply, and the evening ends, sometimes with a ball, sometimes with the departure of bride and bridegroom for their own home."

Victor Emmanuel.

Victor Emmanuel (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) generally rises at 5 in the morning, and after a cup of coffee strolls in the garden. At 8 on Thursdays and Sundays he presides over the Council of Ministers—the Council usually lasting an hour. Afterward he grants the audiences he may have promised. At 12 he breakfasts, though but lightly—"his only serious repast" being supper. At state banquets he never touches a mouthful, but sits immovable with his two hands on the hilt of his sword, talking to his neighbor, who is thus condemned to lose his own dinner as well; but the charm of his Majesty's conversation and the exquisite urbanity of his manner are held to be ample compensation for so slight an inconvenience. Victor Emmanuel has gradually accustomed himself to pass the greater part of the winter in Rome, but he seldom occupies the Quirinal. According to Signor Ferruccio, he had not been long in that palace before he discovered a trap-door in his bedroom. It communicated with a vast gallery, in which the King and his attendants walked for 20 minutes without finding an outlet. It seemed, however, to lead toward the Castle of St. Angelo. His Majesty declined to investigate, and ordered the trap-door to be bricked up. Soon afterward he discovered a secret door in the wall, which communicated with a narrow staircase leading up to the roof. It, too, was bricked up, but since this second discovery whenever his Majesty sleeps at the Quirinal two huge black dogs also sleep at the foot of the royal bed. These faithful servitors obey no one but the King, never bark, and would strangle without any parleying the first person who entered the room.

Good Living and Dyspepsia.

Dr. Holbrook's "Liver Complaint."

Good living is said to cause dyspepsia; but the most healthy people I have ever known have been among those who lived well,—who ate freely several times a day of the most nutritious food. By some it is said that tobacco, snuff, tea, coffee, butter, and even bread, cause this complaint; but whoever will make inquiries on this subject throughout the community, will find that this is seldom true. In fact, dyspepsia prevails, according to my experience, altogether the most among the temperate and careful,—among those who are careful as regards what they eat and drink and the labor they put upon the stomach, but exceedingly careless how much labor they put upon that delicate organ, the brain. Such people often eat nothing but by the advice of the doctor or some treatise on dyspepsia, or by weight, nor drink anything that is not certainly harmless; they chew every mouthful until they are confident, on mature reflection, that it cannot hurt the stomach. Why, then, are they dyspeptics? Because, with all their carefulness, they pay no attention to the excitement of the brain. They continue to write two or three sermons or essays every week, besides reading a volume or two, with magazines, reviews, newspapers, etc., and attending to much other business calculated to excite the mind. To me it is not strange that such persons have nervous and stomachic affections. The constant excitement of the brain sends an excess of blood to the head, and, therefore, other organs are weakened, and morbid sensibility is produced, which renders the stomach liable to derangement from very slight causes.

Two Ways of Doing a Thing.

A Frenchman, while at Naples, was introduced at an assembly of one of the first ladies by a Neapolitan nobleman. While he was there his gold snuff-box was stolen from him. Soon after, being at another house, he saw a person taking snuff out of his box. He turned to his friend: "There," said he, "that man in blue, with gold embroidery, is taking snuff out of my box. Do you know him? Is he not a professional sharper?"

"Take care," said the other, "that man is of the first quality."

"I do not care for his quality," replied the Frenchman, "I must have my box again. I'll go and ask him for it."

"Pray be quiet," said his friend, "and let me get it back for you."

Upon this assurance the Frenchman went away, after inviting his friend to dine with him next day. He came next day, and as he entered exclaimed:

"There, I have brought your snuff-box."

"Well, how did you obtain it?"

"Why," said the Neapolitan nobleman, "I did not wish to make a noise about it, so I picked his pocket."

Meteorites in Sweden.

Aftonblad.

A fall of meteorites took place on the 28th of June, between 11 and 12 a. m., near Stalldalen. Several fell on the ground and some into a lake. Two were found, one about the size of the fist and weighing four and a half pounds, the other smaller. Eye witnesses say that a loud whistling was first heard in the air from west to east, and a light was plainly distinguishable, although the sky was clear and cloudless; thereafter two very sharp reports were heard, the second succeeding the first after a momentary interval, followed by several others less sharp, resembling thunder, after which the falling stones were observed by eight or ten persons; and, finally, there was seen in the air a whirling smoke, not very high up. A meteor was observed simultaneously at Stockholm and at other places.

Popping the Cracker.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Some of the lady-boarders at the Louisville Hotel rushed down to the office last night, and, almost breathless with alarm, reported to the clerks that a terrible shooting affair was going on up-stairs, and that somebody must be killed. Mr. Judge, accompanied by Mr. Topping and the porter, went in haste to the third floor, and were directed to the fatal room, whence still proceeded loud, sharp reports like the sound of several pistols in desperate conflict. But when the gentlemen reached the door they found only a drummer from a New York whip factory trying to make a sale to a Louisville merchant. He held a large whip in his hand and flourished a long lash over his head, to give his customer an exhibition of his expertness in popping the cracker.

English Elegance.

"Grace Greenwood" says that "English gentlemen and ladies are fast regaining the arts of beauty and grace in dress, lost a century or so ago under the monstrous wigs and waistcoats of the Georges, and the hoops, hair-cushions, and steel-ribbed corsets of the Carolines and Charlottes. I hold that an English gentleman of to-day, at the opera or dinner-party, is the best-dressed man in the world. Next to him comes the American, and then the Frenchman."

TO RENT.

Desirable Offices

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IN THE

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INQUIRE OF

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Room 8 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

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THE LAW.

Another of Those Board-of-Trade Cases.

Applications for the Benefit of the Bankruptcy Act.

Record of Judgments and New Suits---Applications for Divorce.

Proceedings of the Supreme Court at Ottawa.

CHICAGO.

WILLIAM T. BAKER & CO.

Judge Williams was engaged all day yesterday in hearing the arguments on the motion for an injunction in the case of William T. Baker & Co. vs. The Board of Trade. The complainants filed a bill about 10 days ago setting out that the Directors of the Board were about to expel them for prosecuting a suit to decide a disputed claim between themselves and Foss, Elliott & Co.

On behalf of the Board of Trade, Mr. Dent read the affidavits of J. R. Bensley, President, and Charles Randolph, Secretary of the institution, to the effect that no expulsion was intended, and that the Directors were only attempting to inquire into the good faith of complainants, so as to punish them if they were not acting fairly. It was only desired that complainants should give bonds to Foss, Elliott & Co. for any damages and costs caused by the prosecution of the suit.

Mr. Dexter, for complainants, said if his clients were not to be expelled he had no relief to ask in court. If Mr. Dent would promise that, he was willing to stop the suit.

Mr. Dent, however, was not willing to bind the Board by his promise, as it would encourage such suits, and he thought the complainants had no standing in court.

The arguments were then resumed and continued until to-day to allow Mr. Monroe, on behalf of complainants, to procure affidavits of the Directors, and to give Mr. Dent an opportunity to file counter-affidavits. Monroe, Bisbel & Bell, and Walker, Dexter & Smith appeared for the complainants, and Dent & Black for the Board of Trade.

DIVORCES.

Patrick Hallinan is a henpecked husband who has become tired of his bonds and sufferings, and yesterday he filed a bill for divorce from his wife Maria, charging her with cruelty. Her favorite weapon seems to have been a fire-shovel, and with it she has been accustomed to belabor him when he was not obedient. She has also repeatedly threatened to sever his jugular with a cheese-knife, and lately her conduct has been such that he is now obliged to sleep on the couch, while she occupies the family bed in solitary state. Pat thinks this course of things has gone on too long, and now seeks to get rid of such a termagant.

On the other hand, Eliza Bush finds that men are sometimes cruel, and she took the opportunity yesterday to make her woes public. It appears that her husband, Villroy, was in the habit of knocking her round promiscuously, and cursing her eyes and head indiscriminately. Her patience, however, gave out very soon, and in February, 1875, within a year after he began his cruel treatment, she left him. She has never since returned, and now prays to have the separation made perpetual.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Bank of Montreal began a suit for $7,000 against George E. White.

Oliver B. Grant commenced a suit in ejectment against Susan R. Coatsworth, to recover possession of Lot 18, Block 27, in Ogden's Addition, the damages being laid at $3,000.

Taylor & Hurlbut brought suit for $2,500 against W. J. Meek, of Pittsburg.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Launcelot A. Hartman and William Graham, partners in the lumber business as Hartman & Graham, on Lumber street, at the foot of Loomis, filed a petition yesterday to be declared bankrupts. Their preferred and secured debts amount to $5,027.26, the securities being worth $5,414.36. The unsecured debts amount to $37,-228.98. The assets consist of land in Cumberland, Douglas, Johnson, Randolph, and Moulton Counties, worth in all $8,630; cash, $35.09; secured notes, $8,046.66; stock of lumber, $6,545.47; buildings, office-furniture, etc., $1,189.74; debts due on open account, $10,320.19; policies of insurance, $13,600. All their property of every sort was on the 30th of August last assigned to James B. Thompson for the general benefit of their creditors. Graham owes $630, but has no assets beyond exemptions. Hartman shows no schedule of debts or assets. The petition was referred to the Register, as usual.

Thomas W. Hall, Joseph G. Hall, and Hiram R. Hall, wool merchants at 186 Kinzie street under the firm name of T. W. Hall & Sons, also went into voluntary bankruptcy. Their debts, all unsecured, foot up about $5,000. The assets amount to $1,768.49 in open accounts. T. W. Hall owes $8,720.76 for which he has given securities. His assets consist of open accounts to the amount of $1,150, worth $550; and a worthless judgment for $5,000 against W. G. Hubbard, of Minneapolis. J. G. Hall owes nothing, and has no assets. H. R. Hall owes $100, and has property worth $450 above incumbrances. Reference to Register Hibbard.

In the matter of Horatio N. F. Lewis an order was entered for the sale of the bankrupt's interest in all the assets belonging to his estate, after giving three weeks' notice in the *Journal*. A rule was also issued on all persons interested to show cause on the first Monday in October why the case of Bradford Hancock, Assignee of Lewis, vs. Gerritt L. Hoodless should not be dismissed. Mr. Hancock states that he has caused testimony to be taken in regard to the good faith of the chattel-mortgage sale of Lewis' newspapers, the *Western Rural* and *Young Folks' Monthly*, to Hoodless, and is convinced that the sale was valid. Several of Lewis' creditors have also signed a document to that effect. The Court thereupon entered an order directing the suit to be dismissed.

The Assignee of Henry P. Wattles was directed to turn over to the bankrupt the property in his hands on payment of his fees.

J. N. Moriarty was appointed Assignee of Kopsell & Whitely.

The composition in the case of Aaron Goldstone was confirmed.

A hearing will be had Sept. 25 in the composition meeting in the matter of James Wiley & Co.

George W. Campbell was yesterday appointed Assignee of Richard Cross.

The composition meeting in the case of Francis E. Jones et al., was continued until to-day. The debtors offer 10 cents on the dollar.

The first dividend meeting in the case of O. C. G. Thompson was continued until Oct. 4.

Assignees will be chosen at 10 o'clock to-day in the estates of Henry Stephens and Charles E. Ebert.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Charles H. Curtis began a suit for $5,000 against the Highland Park Building Company.

Adelaide E. Somes brought suit for $2,000 against Coll McDougall.

Joseph S. Ryerson sued Gustavus E. Buschick for $4,000.

Patrick O'Callaghan brought suit against the Germania Insurance Company to recover $3,000.

L. H. O'Connor sued Sisson & Newman for $1,000.

Christian Graham commenced an action in trespass against Henry Rask, Sofie Jansen, and Sofie Aderberg, laying damages at $10,000.

Ellen Banks began a suit in trespass against John P. Lee, claiming $15,000 damages.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Marc Sherwood began a suit in debt for $1,000 damages against Morris H. Crapser, J. L. Buckner, G. C. Randall, and E. T. Brown.

J. B. Calhoun began a suit in trespass against Claus Eggers to recover $2,000 damages.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of Jirah D. Cole, Jr., a grant of administration was made to Julia T. Cole and Charles C. Chase, under bond for $66,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

John Ryan was tried for larceny and acquitted.

Frank Lawler was tried for robbing, found guilty, and given two years at Joliet.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GARY—63 to 82, inclusive. No. 39, Sweatt vs. Converse on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—74 to 81, 83, 85 to 95, inclusive. No. 73, Danforth vs. Forsyth, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—37, 38, 39. No. 36, Allston vs. Thomsen, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—45 to 70, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—30, 41, to be inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—David Vernon vs. Nicholas B. Rappleye and Mortimer A. Frisbie, $1,051.66.—J. J. Holdsworth vs. Charles H. Lane, $1,290.—National Bank of Commerce vs. Charles H. Lane, $425.67.

JUDGE GARY—Washington Libby vs. W. H. W. Cushman, $3,209.13.—Tenneys, Flower & Abercrombie vs. Abraham L. Winne, $356.45.—John Baumeister vs. F. Frantz, $124.25.—B. Shinkel et al. vs. Ferdinand Rubel, $382.13.—A. C. Selleck vs. James L. Campbell, $376.40.—J. B. Jeffrey vs. Thomas Tilley, $304.50.—R. H. Snell, use R. Snell, vs. John Sampson, $249.75.—Joseph Sherwin vs. Martin O'Neill, $124.76.—John Culver vs. Robert Commons, $2,016.18.—William Ramsay vs. Robert Hill, $2,500, and same satisfied.—F. H. Kochsel et al. vs. James Kelley, $420.69.

JUDGE JAMESON—William Stevens vs. John Conley, $242.77, and motion for new trial.—Samuel Potts vs. Robert Perrine, $286.25.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BOOTH—Joseph White vs. D. W. Jenkinson and Joseph Keitz, $1,722.14.—D. B. Oakes vs. J. Appleton Wilson; verdict, $103.70, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—J. H. Underwood, use of W. A. Ray, vs. the Citizens' Bank, George F. Butler, and Edmund F. Nexsen, $310.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 19.—The Supreme Court met at 9 o'clock this morning, with all the Judges present, and transacted the following business:

MOTIONS DISPOSED OF.

16. (Rehearing Docket)—Harris vs. Lester et al.; petition for a release denied; Dickey, J., dissenting.

17. (Rehearing Docket)—The Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company vs. Bolles; same order.

30. (C. D.)—Johnson vs. Watson; time to file amended record extended to October, and continued to next term.

31. Nelson vs. Watson; same order.

192. Thomas vs. Dart et al.; rule upon defendant in error, returnable on the 25th inst., to show cause why the writ of error should not be dismissed.

447. Cushman vs. Stout; appeal dismissed, and motion for certiorari denied.

700. Same case stricken from the docket.

580. Morresey vs. Stephenson; dismissed.

679 to 697. These appeals were dismissed on Saturday last; an order for 5 per cent damages entered to-day.

37. (C. D.)—Lynch vs. Swyne; motion to have the cause heard on the call, or the appeal dismissed for want of prosecution.

41. Allen vs. Collins; motion defendant in error to quash writ.

162. Taylor vs. Adam; errors confessed, judgment reversed, and cause remanded.

424. Cushman vs. Coggswell; motion for rule on the appellant to file additional security on the appeal bond.

382. Wells et al. vs. Lilly; motion to strike the bill of exceptions from the file.

410. Reynolds, impleaded, etc., vs. Morrow; motion to dismiss appeal.

523. Springer vs. The People, etc., ex rel.; motion to strike the transcript from the file.

702. Appeal dismissed with 10 per cent damages; motion for a procedendo.

ADMISSIONS TO PRACTICE.

Martin E. Ewell, D. B. Burton, John D. Ellinwood, and E. A. Shelly were admitted on foreign licenses.

OPINIONS FILED.

Dickey, J., announced the following opinions filed:

704. Gould, impleaded, etc., vs. Sternberg, administrator; affirmed.

705. Sim vs. Pyle; affirmed.

706. Creote vs. Willey; affirmed.

707. Whitford et al. vs. Daggett; affirmed.

708. Morse et al. vs. Smith; affirmed.

709. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company vs. Hazen; reversed and remanded.

710. Belden vs. Innis; same.

711. McCord vs. The Mechanics' National Bank; affirmed.

712. Niles et al. vs. Andrews et al.; decree affirmed in part, and remanded for a modification of the decree.

713. Wisker et al. vs. Boynton et al.; reversed and remanded.

714. Law vs. The People, ex rel. Miller; affirmed.

715. Leitch et al. vs. Boyington; reversed and remanded.

716. Higgins vs. Bicknell; same.

717. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company vs. McLallen; affirmed.

718. Wallace vs. Carpenter; reversed and remanded.

719. Bagley vs. Findley; affirmed.

720. Bartlett et al. vs. Blaine; affirmed.

721. Hayes vs. Lawver; affirmed.

722. The Massachusetts Mutual Life-Insurance Company vs. Kellogg; affirmed.

723. Sherman vs. Skinner; affirmed.

724. Mendell vs. Kimball et al.; affirmed.

725. The Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company vs. The Bank of North America; reversed and remanded.

727. Gould vs. Hendrickson; affirmed.

NEW MOTIONS.

12. (People's Docket)—The People ex rel. Mike Evans vs. Callaghan; motion to transfer to the civil docket, or postpone argument.

710. McCarthy vs. New et al.; motion to set aside submission and for certiorari.

726. Sears et al. vs. Burnham; appeal dismissed with 5 per cent damages.

In Nos. 38, 62, 63, 69, 83, 84, 85, 86, 90, 94, 116, and 120 (Cook County tax cases), Mr. Ronntree moved to dismiss the appeals on the ground that it did not appear from the records that the parties had any interest in the property assessed. Mr. Roby suggested that, inasmuch as the motion would require the Court to look over several hundred pages of record, it would be well to wait until the cases were called for trial, and said that such motion was entirely unheard of.

CALL OF THE DOCKET.

21. City of Chicago vs. Washington Hesing; taken on call.

22. Fitzpatrick et al. vs. The City of Joliet; argued orally by Barber, Pinney & Goodspeed for plaintiffs in error, and by Hager & Flanders for the defendant in error, and taken.

23. First Universalist Society of Joliet vs. The City of Joliet; consolidated with No. 22, and taken with that case.

24. Johnson vs. Easterbrook; taken.

26. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company vs. McMillen et al.

29. Wade vs. Bunn; taken.

34. Wright et al. vs. Smith; taken.

37. Lynch vs. Swyne; taken.

27, 35, and 39. Continued for service.

30, 31, and 32. Continued.

28 and 36. Stricken from the docket.

33. Passed.

38. Placed at the foot of the docket and dismissed.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Court adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

MR. PHELPS' "VINDICATION."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Sept. 17.—Until Mr. Phelps' late "vindication" of the Andy Johnson affair, which appeared in THE TRIBUNE some days since, nearly everybody in this section of Illinois adjoining St. Louis supposed there was little or nothing in the "charges" preferred against him. But, according to the lady's statement, as well as that of Mr. Phelps, everybody now regards it as an exceedingly unfortunate affair. According to the statement of this lady, when she was asleep Mr. Phelps sat down by her side, and she *awakened considerably affrighted to find him holding her hands;* and, to his proposal to escort her to the promenade-deck, where it was cooler, she indignantly declined. It seems that Phelps also proposed to another lady that she go to the promenade-deck, where it was cooler. Now, although Phelps was suffering greatly with the heat, and recommended to those ladies a walk on the promenade-deck, where it would be cooler, it does not appear that he went there himself after the ladies declined going with him.

Phelps' story does not agree with the lady's statement who was sleeping on the sofa. He said he thought the lady was ill, and first spoke to her, and it was not until he had proposed to accompany her to the promenade-deck that he took her by the hand to assist her in getting up. What business had he to touch her hand? But how does this man, who, according to Phelps' own story, said to him, "*Sir, you have insulted a lady,*" know anything about it unless some of the ladies had informed him that Phelps' conduct was insulting?

Phelps' statement is bad enough; but everybody will, of course, believe the lady's statement. She was alone and asleep upon a sofa, and Phelps, an entire stranger, took his chair and sat down by her side and clasped her hands in his. This is the whole story. Perhaps Mr. Phelps meant no harm, but the act was an ugly one. It was just of that class of acts that if the lady's husband or brother had been present and shot Mr. Phelps dead upon his chair, that no jury could have been found in Illinois to punish him. If Mr. Phelps were running for Governor in Illinois he would receive no support, since the facts in the case have been stated by himself and the lady. Mr. Phelps need not tell the people what his *intentions* were. They do not judge him by his intentions, but by the *facts*. These are unfortunately unfavorable. FAIR PLAY.

S. CORNING JUDD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Prominent among the editorials in this morning's TRIBUNE is the following:

The Hon. Lyman Trumbull delivered a speech last evening in this city in which he gave his reasons for being found in the ranks of his former adversaries. As if to heighten the contrast between the political associations of Mr. Trumbull a few years ago and those of to-day, he was introduced to the audience by Mr. S. Corning Judd, a Bourbon Copperhead of the most pronounced type, who in 1863 raised a company of cavalry at Lewiston, Fulton County, Ill., to resist the draft. A Provost-Marshal from Chicago arrested several members of Mr. Judd's company and broke up the organization. Mr. Trumbull has reasons for supporting Tilden and Hendricks, and so has S. Corning Judd. They were wide apart in 1863, and it may be doubted whether Mr. Trumbull has taken with him Republicans enough to prevent his getting lonesome in such a crowd.

The statements of this article, so far as they have reference to myself in connection with any efforts "to resist the draft," are unblushing falsehoods, not having even the least shadow of truth for a basis. They are malicious vilifications, as are most of your assaults upon Gov. Tilden, and upon those who deem it their duty to adhere to the cause of that great Reformer.

Not only did I never raise or take part in raising "a company of cavalry at Lewiston, Fulton County, Ill., to resist the draft," in 1863, or at any other time, or at any other place, but I never at any time belonged to or had any connection with any company, or with any organization or combination of any kind or character whatever, whose purposes were to "resist the draft," or whose objects could in any way, directly or indirectly, antagonize devotion to the Union or obedience to the laws. On the contrary, during all the trying times of the Civil War, when the Constitution and the laws were ruthlessly trampled underfoot by *many partisans clothed with military authority* [Lincoln hirelings], *and when Democrats* [Copperheads] *all through the Northern States, in violation of decency as well as law,* were the *victims* of the grossest outrages, merely for *opinion's sake*—during all these trying times, I say, whenever occasion offered, my voice was raised against resisting those in authority, even in these outrages, except in the methods provided by law.

It will doubtless suggest itself to any reader of the quoted article, who is in possession of brains and honest thought, to inquire if Mr. Judd thus "raised a company of cavalry" "to resist the draft," and if "a Provost-Marshal from Chicago arrested several members of Mr. Judd's company and broke up the organization," why was not Mr. Judd himself arrested as well?

But, Mr. Editor, suppose these references to myself were all true, it may not be out of place to inquire whether you regard the readers of THE TRIBUNE so extremely stupid as to swallow the sham logic of the article quoted—that because Mr. Judd "raised a company of cavalry" "to resist the draft," in 1863, and because this same Mr. Judd happened to be President of the meeting last night and introduced ex-Senator Trumbull, therefore the masterly and crushing arguments of the ex-Senator, made in 1876, are worthy of no consideration?

To return, however, to the matter personal to myself. I charge you, Mr. Editor, with having permitted a private citizen to be maliciously and basely caluminated through your editorial columns, and without any shadow of foundation for the slanders. Will you retract these villainous falsehoods and make the *amende honorable*? If not, why not? S. CORNING JUDD.

THE TRIBUNE IN INDIANA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., Sept. 18.—For the last few weeks there has been great trouble in procuring a sufficient number of TRIBUNES. The largely-increased circulation of THE TRIBUNE in this city is a matter of comment.

A statement made to your correspondent this morning by Mr. Ireland, the news agent, shows that in July, for one week, there were sold 132 TRIBUNES and 482 *Timeses;* for the last week the number sold are nearly equal, and this morning Mr. Ireland will reduce his supply of the *Times* to about the number of fifty, and increase THE TRIBUNE. Republicans find in THE TRIBUNE the paper they want, and all readers of the *Times* express themselves disgusted, and ignore the sheet altogether.

Passengers on the morning trains say they cannot get a TRIBUNE half the time.

After to-day there will be a supply of TRIBUNES at the news rooms in this city that will supply all.

MEXICAN WAR VETERANS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 18.—You will please insert in your paper the following, as a favor to the Mexican War veterans:

By resolution passed by the last Convention held, all Mexican War veterans, soldiers and marines, with their wives and daughters, are requested to meet at Springfield, Ill., on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 10 and 11. All veterans of other States are cordially invited to attend.

State papers please copy.

COL. FERRIS FORMAN, President.

Capt. JOHN W. HARTLEY, Secretary.

COL. MOSBY HEARD FROM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OFFICE OF JOHN S. MOSBY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, WARRENTON, Va., Sept. 15.—I have seen what the editor of the *Times* says about me. Now, if he really desires to know what sort of a soldier I was, or civilian I am, I would refer him to my friend, Gen. Farnsworth, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry. JOHN S. MOSBY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—LIVERY STABLE AND STOCK—I will sell a full and complete livery stock, or a part, at private sale, or will sell part of the stock. The business has been carried on for several years, and is in a first-class location. Inquire of JOHN HOFFMAN, Receiver, 156 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—STOCK, GOOD-WILL, AND FIXTURES of boot and shoe store; good corner; also building, 2-story, 20x40; stable, 2-story, 20x24; ground-lease. JACKSON & HALL, 128 South Clark-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—OR WILL TAKE A PARTNER—A first-class coffee house and restaurant, nicely fitted up and well located. Everything in good order. 159 East Washington-st., between LaSalle and Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—CIGAR-STAND IN ONE OF THE FINest restaurants in the city; must be sold to-day; call early at restaurant, 170 Madison-st.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL A BUSINESS OR any property, call on or address L. P. SWIFT & SON, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

NOTICE—TO PARTIES WISHING TO DO BUSIness in Missouri, especially in St. Louis, we offer to a party with a small capital to sell an article which can be sold at every private house, hotels, stores, and public buildings, and a general trade with hardware stores especially. The article is secured by a patent; nothing like it in the market; will bring 150 to 200 per cent. Inquire at 66 Sherman-st., basement.

OWING TO FAILING HEALTH OF AN ACTIVE partner in one of the oldest and best newspaper establishments in the West, an interest is for sale. Business qualifications and good standing as well as from $5,000 to $10,000 ready capital required. Address, for particulars, NEWSPAPER, care Chandler, Lord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$500 BUYS HALF INTEREST IN A GENTEEL cash business that will support two families. 70 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

$25,000—A GENTLEMAN, RESIDENT OF New York City, engaged in a very lucrative manufacturing business, "a monopoly," finding the increase and demand for the goods so great, has concluded to dispose of some of the Western and Southwestern States, as he has more territory than he can take care of. The goods are now, and have for several years been, handled by some of the leading merchants in Chicago and the West, to whom reference will be given, not only in Chicago, but throughout the Union. Profits are large; business extremely pleasant and easily learned; but like every other business requires attention and energy. The price asked, $25,000, can be cleared the first eighteen months, if properly managed, as the sales are unlimited. A party of two or four young men (there's work for all) can make from one to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars out of it during the next five years. Five thousand dollars cash required down, balance in one, two, and three years, if properly secured, or unincumbered real estate will be received for the whole. Address H D S, Tribune office, for three days, giving real name (must be found in directory), and the advertiser will communicate with answers. No shysters or agents will be noticed—I have no time for such men. ☞ Parties answering above advertisement 10th and 11th inst. will pease address again, as the advertiser was unable to reach the city as early as expected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ACCOUNTANT—BOOKS POSTED BY DAY, week, or month. Complicated and partnership accounts adjusted by an expert. Address WEBB, Room 7, 90 LaSalle-st. Charges reasonable.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, carpets, furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending letter to JONAS GELDER, 604 State-st.

ADVERTISERS DESIRING TO REACH COUNTRY readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using Kellogg's Great Newspaper Lists and separate State Sections. A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st.

A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE WISHES THE agency of a boot and shoe house to sell in Colorado. Address JAMES WILLIAMS, Briggs House, Chicago.

COCKROACHES AND BED-BUGS—HOUSES UNtenantable made perfectly clean by contract (warranted). Houses examined free. Call or address ARTHUR OAKLEY, 189 East Washington-st.

PROPOSALS WANTED—FOR REROOFING THE Tabernacle Church, corner Morgan and Indiana-sts. Material furnished. D. C. STILLIANS, 239 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—TO INVEST $5,000 TO $7,000, WITH services, in some well-established, paying mercantile business; must bear strict investigation. Address, giving name and full particulars, J. DOOLITTLE, Amboy, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND FURNACE to heat house of 10 rooms. Address M 19, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A CAPITALIST WITH $50,000 to take active or silent interest in a well-established manufacturing business; pleasant and dangerous character; product, ready cash. Investigation solicited. Address, with name, MANUFACTURER, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $1,200, IN A well-paying grocery business, with sample-room and pool-table connected. Best of reference given and required. Address M 49, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$500—IN A MANUFACturing business that will bear the closest investigation; will guarantee $200 a month on investment; we need additional help, and at once call at Room 2, 149 East Monroe-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000, IN A WELL-established manufacturing business; will guarantee 10 per cent on the investment. For further particulars address E 3, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 12 years' experience. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in any State for incompatibility, etc. Residence not material. Fee after decree. Best city references. Address G. R. SIMS, 57 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE; ONE OR TWO good for Chicago to canvass a fine steel engraving of the Centennial Buildings (artistically grouped); size 24x30; just out. E. A. WRIGHT, 1032 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

BOOKS.

A BIG PRICE—CASH IN YOUR HAND—FOR good books. H. D. CHAPIN'S Old Book store, 91 Madison-st., opposite Tribune Building.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 14, 146 MADISON-ST.:
Seven splendid three-story octagon-front brick dwellings and lots, on Ontario-st., near State; now rented at $900 each. They will go at a bargain, one or all; these are the finest-located dwellings, and the closest to business, at the price in Chicago; $1,500 down, balance easy.
Nine-room, framed dwelling, and lot 27x200, with barn, east front, clear, on Prairie-av., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth-sts.; will be sold at a bargain; $1,500 down, balance very easy.
$2,000—Cottage and lot, 101 North Oakley-st.; $700 down.
$2,900—$500 down, good cottage and lot, with barn, on Vernon-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.
$1,150—$550 down, nice seven-room dwelling, and lot, corner of Harrison and Cicero-court, two blocks east of Western-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—LASALLE AND CHESTNUT-sts., two-story and basement stone-front residence, three rooms deep. E. L. CANFIELD, 59 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK, 399 West Van Buren-st., lot 50x178, with large barn 50x50; just the place for a builder; would exchange equity for good real estate; a great bargain. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—50x150 ON OAK-AV., A FIRST-CLASS lot; no money down to those who will build. 31x125 on Calumet-av., near Thirty-third-st. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MARBLE-FRONTS, 9 AND 11 Park-av.; would take equity in real estate. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST RESIDENCE IN Chicago. If you want a home, two blocks from Union Park, furnished or unfurnished, call at or address 592 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—33X181 ON LaSalle-st., North Side, a beautiful lot for a home. 146 Dearborn-st. M. TOBIN.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—40 FEET ON BUSH-st., near corner of Ohio. ADOLF HEILE, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 19.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PARK RIDGE—2-STORY BRICK house and 4 lots, with barn, $1,000; only $200 down. Park Ridge—New 2-story, 13-room house, $1,200; only $200 down.
Desplaines—7-room cottage and 3 lots, $1,000; only $200 down.
The above are the cheapest homes yet offered, and can be paid for in monthly payments of $15.
IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—$100, $15 DOWN AND $5 MONTHLY, buys a beautiful lot half a minute's walk from the stone depot at LaGrange; title perfect; abstract free; best property ever offered at Lagrange or any other suburb for the price. Free ride to examine for yourself. OTIS S. LYMAN, 86 Washington-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A NICE HOUSE AND COTtage in Englewood; first-class neighborhood; near depots. Also, very fine residence in South Evanston. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AT A BARGAIN—A beautiful suburb home and grounds, 30 minutes ride, all in good order. Two houses at Irving Park, 8 rooms, two blocks from depot. 146 Dearborn-st. M. TOBIN.

FOR SALE—COZY HOME AT NORMAL SCHOOL, Englewood, neatly furnished and warmly built on brick basement; lake water, etc.; small cash payment, balance easy. E. C. WARE, first floor, 94 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE BEST farms in Northeast Missouri, 700 acres, in high state of cultivation, large house and barns, large orchard; good tenant houses and outbuildings. ROBT. H. ROWLAND, Room 26 Metropolitan Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ACRES—AT AND NEAR HINSDALE for first-class Chicago property; must give description to receive attention. Address B 89, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATurdays—Horses, carriages, and harness a specialty, at WESTON & CO.'S, 196 and 198 East Washington-st. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale.
A partner wanted in a first-class livery-stable in this city. For full particulars inquire of WESTON & CO.
Special Notice—On Saturday, Sept. 23, we will sell under a mortgage sale, one clarence and one landau, to the highest bidder, without reserve, auction sale commencing at 10 o'clock, sharp. WESTON & CO.

A LADY WILL SELL THE PROPERTY OF HER late deceased husband, one bay Hambletonian six-year-old horse, 15½ hands high; he trotted last season in 2:40; he is free from spot or blemish, and the most timid person can ride or drive him; and also one good business horse; also a set of rubber-trimmed harness, and a shifting-seat top buggy, and a side-bar top buggy made by J. B. Brewster, of New York, as good as new. To be sold at a sacrifice together or separate, and no horse-jockeys need apply. 518 Wabash-av.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND-HAND buggies of all kinds and for all prices; also six passenger rockaway, two nice Victoria carriages for four and six passengers, handsome and nearly new Kimball basket phaeton, canopy top, and low-priced buggies for business. Very little money will secure any of these jobs. PENNOYER & CO., 302 Wabash-av.

CARRIAGES CHEAP—I AM CLOSING OUT ALL my carriages, buggies and phaetons at lower prices than ever seen in Chicago. G. L. BRADLEY, 218 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—WE WILL SELL seven top and open buggies and two second-hand phaetons to pay advances; must be sold at some price this week. Ten horses fit for all use; warranted sound and one week's trial given. Two second-hand rockaways, as good as new; four phaetons, nearly new; two piano-box buggies, made by Coan & TenBroeke, as good as new; one jump-seat; one side-spring top buggy, made by Pennoyer, as good as new; four top side-bars; two open side-bars; ten open buggies of all kinds; six express grocery wagons; two democrat wagons; six express wagons, all kinds of harness, double and single. Top grocery wagons, express wagons, oyster wagons to let by the day or week; also, horses and buggies to let cheap. Money advanced on horses, buggies, and harness. Be sure to come and see my stock before you buy. Will sell on monthly payments or exchange. H. C. WALKER, 257 and 259 State-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN going East; three horses, a bay mare bred in Kentucky, got by Rhino, dam by Gen. Hatch, 6 years old, 15½ hands high, can trot in 2:50; fears nothing; can be driven by any one; a bay horse, 6 years old, 16 hands high, the finest family or carriage horse in the city; a brown mare, 15½ hands high, a good saddle mare and goes in harness. Those horses are warranted sound in every respect, and must be sold. Apply at rear of 422 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A BAY TEAM, WEIGHING 2,800 pounds. Inquire at stable, 1060 State-st., 1 to 6 p. m.

FOR SALE—18 HORSES AND MARES OF ALL sizes and prices, consisting of the best of stock. They will be sold at a sacrifice for cash, as I have given up farming. M. KELAHAN, Agent, 346 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TOP PHAETON. Inquire of LOOMIS, at depot northwest corner Union and Carroll-sts.

I HAVE SEVERAL FINE NEW AND SECOND-hand buggies and sulkies, at fair prices. E. C. HAYDE, 731 and 733 State-st.

WANTED—HEAVY HORSE FOR DELIVERY wagon; will pay small amount for use. If horse suits, may purchase, if cheap. FOSTER, WALKER & CO., 226 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—HORSE FOR HIS KEEPING, TO BE used in delivery wagon. Address M 89, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS, 75 FIRST premiums awarded for best pianos; 20,000 have been manufactured and are now in use; Franz Liszt, first of living pianists, says it is the most admirable instrument ever made. These pianos, both grand, square, and upright, can be seen in Chicago, in large numbers, with a variety of other manufactures, at the Piano and Organ Warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL, State and Adams-sts. Parties wishing to pay by installments can be accommodated.

HARDMAN SQUARE GRAND AND UPRIGHT pianos. A full stock; all the styles; the cheapest first-class piano in the world—been in the market 34 years. For sale by R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

PIANOS AT YOUR OWN PRICE—BRAND NEW Hardman upright, $240; Steinway, just as good as new, $320; a good-toned 7-octave piano, $115; or will rent for $4. 257 West Madison-st.

SPLENDID BARGAINS—EASY TERMS—WE MUST close out our old stock of pianos and organs to make room for a large invoice of new and elegant styles of "Weber" pianos and "Estey" organs, many of them at less than half-price. Pianos and organs to rent at lowest prices in the city. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

THE CHEAPEST PIANO HOUSE.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 STATE-ST.
IMMENSE STOCK
ELEGANT SQUARE GRAND AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
ALL THE LEADING MAKERS OF THE COUNTRY,
THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN THE CITY.
PRICES LOWER THAN THE LOWEST.
FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE WITH EVERY PIANO.
ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION OR MONEY
REFUNDED.
R. T. MARTIN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN PIANOS
AND ORGANS,
NO. 154 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

TO RENT—A SMALL BRICK HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS, in first-class order, with bath-room and closets, hot and cold water, at 202 West Ohio-st.

TO RENT—NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANOS—LOWEST prices in the city. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Van Buren-st.

THE WATERS ORGANS—ALL THE LEADING styles; lowest prices; send for catalogue. For sale only by R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

WANTED—A PIANO-PLAYER, TO PLAY FOUR hours each evening. Call at 136 South Halsted-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—COAL, FEW HUNDRED TONS choice screened nut for stoves, ranges, or furnaces, delivered on cars near Pittsburg; I want cash or mortgages, horses, buggies, harness, any good personal property. Send full particulars, P. O. Box 124, Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—160 ACRES JUST 8 MILES S. W. of Court-House in Chicago (clear) and 1 mile from depot for good improved property in Chicago or St. Louis, or any good city East. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 148 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CASH AND CHOICE LANDS IN Kansas and Texas for stock of goods. L. P. SWIFT & SON, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY—ONE of the finest grain-farms in Central Illinois, 430 acres, 2 miles from Paxton, Ford Co., nearly all under cultivation, living water, timber, valuable improvements. Moderate incumbrance. Room 15, 143 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FARM, WELL IMPROVED, OF 330 acres, in Iroquois Co., Ill., and a first mortgage of $1,300, and 160 acres of the best land in Nebraska at $12.50 per acre; the Iroquois farm at $35. I want a good stock of any kind of goods. Here is a splendid chance for some one. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

WILL EXCHANGE 65 ACRES IOWA OR MISSOURI land for Board of Trade membership. I 26, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

SKETCHING FROM NATURE TAUGHT IN ONE lesson for $5 (not including shading). Pupils taught only at their residences. Address C. ELVEENA, Post-Office.

STORAGE.

BUGGIES, FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE stored in fire-proof warehouse 160 West Monroe-st. Money advanced to any amount; lowest charges.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—COTTAGES—BY JAMES H. HILL, House-Renting Agent, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4: Cottage, 6 rooms, 47 Lincoln-st., near Madison, $20. Cottage, 9 rooms, Evans-av., near Forty-fourth-st., $12; South Side.
Upper part of cottage on Langley-av., near Forty-second-st., 6 rooms, $10.
HOUSES.
Two-story frame, brick basement, corner Prairie-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., $50.
Two story frame, large barn, furnished or unfurnished, on Calumet-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.; cheap.
Tenement house on Jefferson-st., near Randolph, at $10 per month.

TO TENT—TO FAMILY OF 2 OR 3 PERSONS, 8 rooms in a new 11-room octagon house two blocks from Lincoln-av. cars; all conveniences and nice locality. Rent, $25. E 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LOW—ONE FIRST-CLASS OCTAGON front brick house, having all modern improvements; good neighborhood; on Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st., and near Indiana-av. cars; furnace, chandeliers; grained throughout; best that can be rented; also, good brick barn, coachman's room, etc. Call at 49 State-st. or 1281 Indiana-av. JOHN COVERT.

TO RENT—225 DE KOVEN-ST., NEAR HALSTED—A cottage of 5 rooms; rent for board of widow lady.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK AND LINcoln-av. cars—A new 11-room octagon front, very nice, and good lot; one 9-room house and large barn; one large 2-story and basement brick, Webster-av.; have latest improvements, and terms are low. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—SMALL TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick 778 West Madison-st. Rent cheap. H. W. LEMAN, 80 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NICE 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE NEAR Lincoln Park; water, gas, and bath room; rent very low. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT — CHEAP — HOUSES 114 AND 126 Throop-st.; also sleeping and housekeeping rooms. MACLEOD, 294 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—$16—HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, JUST PApered and painted, in perfect order, Walnut-st., near Robey. J. WREN, 183 Washington-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A 2-STORY NEW BRICK 8-room house, all improvements, one block from cars, near Hoyne-st. L 89, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DE FOREST HOUSE, CORNER OF Erie and Clark-sts., furnished complete, to a responsible party; one of the pleasantest hotels in the city.

Suburban.

TO RENT—FOR TWO MONTHS FROM OCT. 1, A furnished cottage of 7 rooms 6 miles from city on line of steam railroad; 10 trains a day each way. fare 9 cents; 1½ blocks from depot; rent $25 per month. Address Z 97, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OR WILL SELL, A FINE HOUSE AND cottage in Englewood; a beautiful residence in South Evanston. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CORNER suites and single rooms; also one unfurnished; choice table board if desired; unexceptionable references given and required. 282 Wabash-av., near Palmer House.

TO RENT—TO FAMILY OF 2 OR 3 PERSONS 8 rooms in a new 11-room octagon house two blocks from Lincoln-av. cars; all conveniences and nice locality. Rent $25.

TO RENT—$12 PER MONTH WILL RENT SIX large rooms, with modern improvements, over store on Ogden-av., south of Taylor-st. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, in new building corner Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN SUITES, conveniently fitted up for families or renting for lodgings, at 267 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—78 LOOMIS-ST., 6 ROOMS, BESIDES pantry and closets; choice neighborhood, near park and street cars. Rent, $17. See owner, 438 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN KINGSBURY Block, 115 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—85 AND 87 DEARBORN-ST., FURNISHed rooms; carpets, furniture, etc., all new.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—127 MICHIGAN-st., near business centre; $1.50 to $3 per week.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping; also for sleeping purposes. 276 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BY THE DAY, WEEK, OR MONTH, nicely-furnished rooms at 394 Dearborn-st., near Harrison, and two blocks south of Post-Office.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, south front, at 171 Fifth-av., corner Monroe-st.; prices reasonable.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms in the city for the price. Go and see them. 109 State-st. Exposition visitors taken. Entrance on State-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—BY JAMES H. HILL, GENERAL HOUSE-Renting Agent, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4:
Store No. 258 Wabash-av., near Van Buren-st., $50.
Store No. 547 State-st., corner Twentieth, $20.
No. 13 North Jefferson-st., suited for manufacturing business.

TO RENT—A SUPERIOR STORE, NO. 266 SOUTH Halsted-st., a good location for any first-class business. GEORGE W. SPOFFORD, Room No. 1, 145 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE STORE IN Englewood, second door from Post-office. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE, ROOMS IN REAR, AND BARN, on Gurley-st.; price $15. J. K. ROWLEY, 152 Dearborn-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—120 LAKE-ST.—OFFICE AND BASEment. Apply to M. P. CARROLL.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BUILDING NO. 58 MICHIGAN-AV., now occupied by the Illinois Central Railroad Company as offices, running through to Central depot, 30x130, four floors and a good dry cellar. Well built, and suitable for most any business. Can be rented for a term of years, if desired. Possession can be had any time after Nov. 1. Apply at General Manager's office, 58 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—BY JAMES H. HILL, HOUSE RENTING Agent, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4, a large room on Wabash-av., suited for light manufacturing; to good tenant will make terms to suit.

TO RENT—PACKING-HOUSE; CAPACITY FOR killing 1,000 hogs per day. Apply to WILLIAM MOORE, Union Stock-Yards.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF 2 OR 3 UNfurnished rooms, situate north of Twelfth and east of State-sts. Address E 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED room, North Side, south of Chicago-av., in a private family. Address E 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, with not less than 13 rooms, by a private family, on the North or South Side. Address G 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE CONTAINING 8 or more rooms, within 10 minutes' walk of Court-House square. Address BEEBE, Room 8, 70 LaSalle-st., stating terms and description of premises. North Side preferred.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR THE WINTER—TWO or three nicely-furnished rooms, with bath, in good locality; state location and price. E 55, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

AMOUNTS TO LOAN AT VERY LOWEST RATES on good city or farm security. Large amounts at 7 and 7½ per cent. M. WICKS PALMER, 86 Washington-st., Room 2.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark, Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, or other good security or collaterals; also, money loaned on furniture. 151 Randolph-st., Room 3.

CASH ADVANCES ON HOUSEHOLD GOODS; first-class storage at low rates, 78 and 80 Van Buren-st., near State.

LARGE AND SMALL AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON improved real estate at 8 and 9 per cent. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 86 LaSalle-st., Room 23.

LOANS MADE ON HOUSES ON LEASEHOLD, pianos, city real estate, and all good collaterals. W. OTTAWAY, 127 South Clark-st., Room 44.

LOANS ON STORAGE, FURNITURE AND MERchandise, at low rates, in fire-proof building. CARSWELL & MASON, 116 Quincy-st., west of City-Hall.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $4,000 AND UPwards at 8 per cent upon improved city property; smaller sums at 10 per cent. LYMAN & JACKSON, 33 Portland Block.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE OR collaterals. C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 118 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES ON real estate in Chicago and vicinity. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT 9 PER CENT ON FARMS in Illinois. Money on hand, no delay if perfect title and good security. E. SANFORD, Morris, Ill.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $2,500 TO $5,000, on Chicago or Cook County real estate, at current rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 20 Tribune Building.

TO LOAN—$1,000 AND $1,500 UPON CITY OR Evanston improved real estate; 1 to 5 years. D. B. DEWEY & CO., 106 Fifth-av.

WANTED—$3,000 FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS AT 8 PER cent, no commissions; security unincumbered real estate adjacent to the city, worth $15,000. Address or call Room 21, 99 Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A PARTY THAT HAS NO. 1 REFERences to take charge of a business and loan $2,500, well secured, with 10 per cent interest. Apply to J. F. EMERY, 196 East Washington-st.

8 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $4,000 and over on improved city property; low commissions. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$500 $300, $1,200, AND OTHER SUMS TO LOAN on Chicago property at current rates. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$1,500 TO LOAN ON A 1 CITY OR SOUTHern suburban property. YOUNG & ROWLEY, 152 Dearborn-st.

$3,000 $2,000, 1,500, OR SUMS TO SUIT. TO loan on Chicago property at current rates. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN, 8, 9, AND 10 PER CENT, in sums to suit, on improved and unimproved real estate; low commissions. JOHN C. LONG, 72 East Washington-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FEARFUL REDUCTIONS.
PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MARKED DOWN FAR BELOW COST OF
MANUFACTURE.
$100—Parlor suits reduced to $75.
$75—Parlor suits reduced to $55.
$45—Parlor suits reduced to $35.
Marble-top tables at your own prices.
Chamber suits reduced 25 per cent.
Woven-wire spring beds only $8.
We buy and sell for cash only.
Absolute satisfaction guaranteed.
R. T. MARTIN,
154 State-st., between Madison and Monroe.

FOR SALE—ORDER ON LEADING FURNITURE house, furniture to be selected; cash value $100 to $300. Liberal discount for cash. Address P. O. Box 124.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY sell furniture, carpets, stoves, crockery, etc.; also, the celebrated Empire parlor bedstead, on installments at the lowest cash prices. Salesroom, 383 West Madison-st.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 303 WEST Madison-st., sell all kinds of household furniture on the monthly-payment plan. 303 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANHED—YOUNG MAN WITH 2 OR 3 YEARS' experience in German prescription-store. Address D 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN FOR THE shawl department; must be able to trim windows. SCHLESINGER & MAYER, 107-111 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED MAN for office work; one who can write short-hand preferred; must be a fair penman, and quick and accurate at figures, and able to furnish good references. Address F 46, Tribune office, giving address and references.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO GOOD STOVE MOLDERS. Apply at once to SHERWOOD SCHOOL FURNITURE COMPANY, 199 and 201 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A MAN TO RUN A VENEER SAW; must be a first-class saw-filer. Apply at 76 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A BOY AS CLERK IN A REAL-estate office; one who resides with his parents, and is well acquainted with the city; best of references required. Address, giving age and references, G 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS OLD, to work in a grocery; must be correct at figures, and well recommended. JAMES O'CONNELL & CO., corner Thirteenth and Throop-sts.

WANTED—GOOD DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOKKEEPer; young man preferred; situation permanent; salary moderate. M 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CAKE-BAKER AND ornamenter to go to Omaha, Neb.; one who understands home-made candies preferred: none but a first-class man who can fill the bill need apply to M. E. PAGE & CO., 211 and 213 Lake-st.

WANTED—A STAIR-BUILDER ON PIECE OR day-work; also one or two good carpenters, at 54 Farrell-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO FEED CYLINDER PRESS. 244 Illinois-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—25 MEN FOR GOVERNMENT AND saw-mill work to go to-night; 100 for railroad and wood chopping; 10 coal-miners. E. A. ANGELL, corner Lake and Market-sts.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD MEN AND 50 TEAMS for Michigan and Illinois; 50 men for Government work; also saw-mill and farm hands; free fare. A. G. BING & CO., 17 North Clark-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—150 LABORERS AND TEAMS FOR railroad work, 50 tie-makers, 25 bridge men; free fare; at SPERBECK & CO.'S, 23 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—$500 A MONTH IS A CERTAINTY TO every person selling our letter-copying book; no press, brush, nor water used; send stamp for circular. Excelsior Manuf'g Co., Nos. 16 and 17 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill. Exclusive territory given.

WANTED—SALESMEN—TWO IN CHICAGO AND three for Illinois and Michigan. Business pleasant, permanent, and no peddling; $80 a month; hotel and traveling expenses paid. Address, with stamp, Monitor Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL GLASS-CUTTER AND can-opener, combination pen-holders, stationery, chromos, hair-crimpers, and 100 best fast-selling articles in America, for canvassing expositions and fairs. Best terms given. AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY, 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED — STEADY EMPLOYMENT — A FEW smart agents can get a chance to make good wages by calling on HYDE BROS., Room 86 Briggs House. Hours 7 to 9 a. m. and 7 to 9 p. m.

WANTED—ADVERTISING CANVASSERS FOR Chicago; also every town in the Northwest. Liberal inducements to successful canvassers. References required. Address Q 1001, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELING AGENT. APPLY AT 70 and 72 West Washington-st., third floor.

WANTED—MEN—WE WANT TO GIVE 5,000 TRIal packages, worth $1 each, to 5,000 men who wish to engage permanently in the best-paying business in the United States. We guarantee live men $70 per week during the year. Address RAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS AND RELIABLE young man for outside work and collections against wages and commission. References and security desired. Address in writing to NEUE FREIE PRESSE, 80 North Wells-st. State wages demanded.

WANTED—CANVASSERS IN EVERY CITY AND village to sell a new patent; 5,000 of them sold in two weeks to business men. Calhoun Machine Works, 158 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A SMART MAN; MUST BE A GOOD scholar, and control $500 in cash; will pay $20 per week. Apply at 156 Washington-st., Room 1, basement.

WANTED—GOLD—TO AGENTS: IF YOU DON'T believe it, call or send 25 cents for our new invention and be convinced; sells at sight; 400 per cent profit; circulars free. 75 East Madison-st., Room 54. Take elevator.

WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN—AN AGENT OF good address for a staple article used by business men. Eureka Manufacturing Company, Chicago.

WANTED — MEN TO MANAGE PROFITABLE business East, South, and West; some capital required. L. P. SWIFT & SON, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in small family; must come well recommended. Call for two days from 8 to 12 o'clock at 510 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK FOR six and wash and iron for two, at 78 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A NEAT PROTESTANT WOMAN TO do general work in a small family at Lawndale, inside of city limits. Apply at 12 and 14 LaSalle-st. Good references required.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; competent, good natured; German or Swede. 25 Ellis-park.

WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY TWO GIRLS—one to cook, wash and iron; the other to tend children. 592 West Congress-st., corner Paulina.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GIRL FOR GENeral housework in small family. Must be a good cook, washer and ironer. 46 Seeley-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Good wages to one that suits. Call to-morrow at 388 West Taylor-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron in a private family. 1109 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO WASH DISHES and wait on table once a day. Apply at the Boone House, 30 and 32 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Call at 54 Farrell-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER, and ironer; light work and good pay; no Irish. Call at 731 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDISH girl for general housework, in family of three. Inquire to-day at 644 Congress-st., corner Wood-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL AT 415 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBERWORK, WHO understands washing and ironing. 193 East Washington-st., Room 21.

Milliners.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER AND trimmer. Apply at 399 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GOOD EXPERIENCED CLOAKmakers. J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., 54 and 56 Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GIRL TO FOLD BOOKS. 246 Illinois-st.

WANTED—THREE LADIES AND TWO GENTLEmen to study for the stage; also, 40 ladies for ballet; experience not necessary; big pay. Apply at Room 7, 155 Fifth-av.

WANTED—BALLET GIRLS FOR NEW ORLEANS, La., to start Monday next. Railroad fares paid. Apply to J. F. RYAN, 117 South Clark-st., Room 7.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

54 SHELDON-ST.—HOUSE NEWLY FURNISHED; room with first-class board for ladies or gentlemen only $5 per week, light and fuel included.

75 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., SECOND HOUSE SOUTH of Madison-st.—Furnished rooms with board for ladies and gentlemen; day boarders accommodated.

177 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms and first-class board; terms low; accommodation for table boarders.

328 330, 332, AND 334 WEST WASHINGTON-st.—To rent, two finely furnished, pleasant rooms suitable for family or for gentlemen; good table; terms to suit the times.

South Side.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—Board for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

282 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, for gentlemen and wives, or very suitable for a party of single gents desiring nice rooms for the winter. First-class table.

302 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board, fronting lake and park, and near Exposition Building.

311 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, with or without board; $4 to $7 per week; convenient to Exposition.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, at moderate terms.

599 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT room with board.

690 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS TO rent with board; terms reasonable; references exchanged. W. H. WILBER.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO LARGE AND VERY desirable furnished front rooms, and single room, with board.

998 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, with board.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—one block from the Exposition Building, $1.50 to $2 per day; $7 to $10 per week.

THE WALTON HOUSE RESTAURANT, OPPOSITE Field, Leiter & Co.'s, is becoming the favorite resort for ladies and gentlemen.

Miscellaneous.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD—A RELIABLE PARTY can have two large rooms, with breakfast and supper, near Centennial, private family; cleanliness insured. Terms, $1.50 per day each. Address L. C. HERBERT, 55 Saunders-av., West Philadelphia.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES A neat furnished room, heat, and light, with breakfast and tea, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders, in a central part of the city; good references given; pay in advance. Address F 36, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL KINDS OF FIRST-CLASS MACHINES KEPT constantly on hand at about one-third regular prices; every machine sold by us is guaranteed as represented or money will be cheerfully refunded. GEO. P. GORE & CO.'S, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

ALL MAKES—SINGER, $35 TO $50; retail, $70 TO $100. Howe, and others, $35; retail at $75; same as companies sell; warranted three years; all attachments included. THOS. H. MARTIN, 280 Wabash-av.

1,000 SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE IN LOTS to suit; all machines first-class and new; a rare chance for young men with small capital seeking business. Address I 72, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN gent educated in this country and Europe; master of German and French languages; versed in bookkeeping and general business, etc. For particulars address S P, LaCrosse, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG store to learn the business; have had six months' experience. Address I 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF AN extended business experience; would advance, perfectly secured, $4,000. Address M 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM Boston; understands the boot and shoe business; would work on stock, or ship and receive goods, or would accept anything honorable at a small salary; age, 25 years. Please address M 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AS shipping-clerk or driver; have had experience in both. Address D 49, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CUTter in a merchant tailoring establishment, in a good Western town; references from London, and American cities. Address, or call for 6 days, No. 61½ North Clark.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AS HOTEL or restaurant cook. Apply at 180 West Fulton-st. JO MESNER.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CUTTER IN A TAILORing establishment. Address 138 and 140 Wabash-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN IN A private family; married man (Scandinavian); is well acquainted in the city, and knows all about the business; can come well recommended. Address 179 Twenty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A PRIvate family, by a young man who can furnish the best of references. M 79, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A SHORT-HAND WRITER desires a position in a law, railroad, or insurance office. Can furnish references. Address E 45, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS DOmestics. Call or address Baker's Northwestern Employment Office, 60 State-st., corner Randolph. Orders by mail promptly attended to, city or country.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, COOK and laundress, the other for chamberwork. Reference if required. Please call at 35 West Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a small private family. Reference given. Please call at 1826 Butterfield-st., near Thirty-fifth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to general housework in private family; good city references; two years in last place. Call at 213 West Erie-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN PROTestant girls, sisters, in a small private family, in one house preferred; one to do cooking, other to do second work. Best of references given. Please call for three days at 161 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A FIRST-CLASS COOK in hotel, boarding-house, or restaurant; 12 years' experience. I 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK to do meat or pastry, or both, in some first-class house. Call at 17 Pierce-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as cook or laundress in a private family, or will take charge of general work. Apply at 1045 Indiana-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES, I HAVE SOME first-class kitchen girls, German, American, and Irish, with the best of references. No. 9 Arcade-court, opposite Y. M. C. A. Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS COOK OR second girl. Please call at 142 Sherman-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron in private family. Apply at 142 Sedgwick-st., in basement.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPETENT cook, good washer and ironer; good city references. Call or address 154 Ohio-st.; South Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPETENT, well-recommended Swedish girl as cook or to do general housework in private family. 276 Division-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work. Please call at 196 Sherman-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL for light general housework or dining-room work. Inquire at 549 West Madison-st. ALICE.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL IN a small private family to do up-stairswork. Apply at 149 East Chicago-av., Wednesday, from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook or general housework in a private family. No. 74 Wright-st., off Canal.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPETENT woman as cook and laundress in a private family; country preferred. Inquire at 239 Walnut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS COOK, city or country. Please call for three days at No. 53 Newberry-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT AMERICAN girl in a small family for housework; is a good cook; a pleasant home more an object than large wages. Please call at 10 Arcade-court.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL FOR general housework in a small family; references if required. Please call at 1211 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SWEDE girl in a small private family for general housework; dont wish to stay in the city. Please call at 357 Sedgwick-st., from 10 to 5.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK IN private family; can give the best of references. Call at last place, 574 West Washington-st.; West Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a boarding-house or restaurant in city or country. Call at 149½ Eighteenth-st., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family. Call at 54 East Chicago-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do second work, or take care of a baby and help with sewing. Please call at 117 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A small private family; a home more of an object than wages. Call at 547 West Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work in private family. Please call at No. 2 Fifteenth-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL to do second work in a private family; reference can be given. Please call at 222 DeKoven-st., near Halsted.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS WOMAN meat and pastry cook in hotel, restaurant, or boarding-house. Call at 138 Clinton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMIly to do housework. Address E 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SWEDish girl in small private family to do general housework. Apply at 194 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK IN A private family. Please call at 1045 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small family; no objection to going to Evanston; good reference. Call at 134 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl in American family for kitchen and general housework. Apply at 779 Hinman-st., between Wood and Lincoln.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron or do general housework in a small family; best of reference given. Apply at 1012 South Dearborn-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY FROM the East to sew and do light housework. Address I 16, Tribune office.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress for either hotel or restaurant. Call at 191 West Jackson-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG WIDOW OF REfinement would like a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's family. References exchanged if desired. M 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY a middle-aged lady, thoroughly competent; can give first-class references. Address I 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDow lady as housekeeper; good references; location not limited. Address M 59, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD GERMAN, NORwegian, Swedish, and Canadian help can be had at 74 East Adams-st., Mrs. BALKHAM'S office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German female help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help of all nationalities can be suited at MRS. S. LAPRISE, 384 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SWEDISH girl, as cook and laundress; city or country; reference. BAKER'S, 60 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT or pastry cook in hotel or restaurant; country preferred. References if required. Call at 60 State-st. BAKER'S.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES REQUIRING first-class help will do well by calling at BROWN'S Employment Office, 853 Cottage Grove-av., opposite Douglas House.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, A RED AND white cow, which owner can have by proving property. Address I 36, Tribune office.

FOUND—A WALLET. APPLY AT SASH AND door shop, corner Throop and Twenty-second-sts.

LOST—ON MONDAY, IN THE PALMER HOUSE Reading-Room, a gold-headed cane, marked J. M. Mason. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to the Western News Company, 42 and 44 Randolph-st.

LOST—A SMALL ROLL OF MONEY, ON RANdolph-st., between the Sherman House and Metropolitan Block. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to Room 6 Metropolitan Block. B. MERRILL.

LOST—AT OR NEAR THE LAKE-ST. DEPOT, A pocketbook containing money and other articles which are of value to the owner alone. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to 1463 South Dearborn-st.

MISSED—BY F. J. SANCHEZ, 71 HASTINGS-ST., a large black and white cow. The finder will be rewarded at the above address.

NOTICE—WILL THE GENTLEMAN WHO TOOK A hat by mistake at Dr. Whitteford's seance on West Madison-st., on Monday evening, please return the same to the owner at the Bodega, No. 112 South Clark-st. and very much oblige.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—ON FRIDAY NIGHT, Sept. 15, a small black horse, with three white feet, and white saddle-mark, slightly lame on left fore foot. Liberal reward will be given by returning same to WILSON BROS., corner Fifty-fifth-st. and Madison-av., Hyde Park.

TAKEN UP—ON THE 16TH, A SORREL HORSE, about 8 years old, weighs about 1,000 pounds; owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. Apply to CHARLES BRIDGES, near the corner of Twelfth and West Fifty-sixth-sts., Town of Cicero.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FULL SET OF SECOND-HAND bookbinder's tools, very cheap. Apply to H. W. BARNES, Rockford, Ill.

FOR SALE—TRIOS OF PURE-BLOOD, DARK Brahmas; the best hen in the world to lay. P. O. Box 300.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Hooley's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "Col. Mulberry Sellers."

Wood's Museum.
Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. "Lady of Lyons." Afternoon and evening.

Adelphi Theatre.
Monroe street, corner Dearborn. Variety performance.

Haverly's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. California Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

Inter-State Exposition.
Lake Shore, foot of Adams street.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 90¾@91.

It is decided by the Attorney-General of the United States that a candidate for Presidential Elector cannot hold the office of United States Commissioner, and that the same rule applies to attorneys specially employed by the Government to assist in the conduct of cases.

The trial of Gen. BABCOCK on the charge of complicity in the safe-burglary conspiracy began in Washington yesterday, and proceeded as far as the selection of a jury, the composition of which is thought certain to insure a verdict of acquittal. Judge FULLERTON, of New York, appears for BABCOCK, while the prosecution will be conducted by District-Attorney WALLS and Judge RIDDLE.

Western importers will be interested in an amended regulation of the Treasury Department relative to the transportation of appraised merchandise in bond through Canadian territory. The change pertains to articles of a perishable nature requiring attention *en route*, live stock, and such bulky or unwieldy articles as can only be transported upon platform cars or the decks of vessels. Shipments of this character need not be bonded and sealed as formerly, but may be carried with greater convenience, dispatch, and safety under the new regulation.

The Governments of Great Britain and the United States are at loggerheads on the extradition question, and, as neither will recede from the position taken, all correspondence on the subject has been dropped for the present. The point of difference is, whether a treaty can be abrogated by a law of Parliament—Lord DERBY holding the affirmative of the position, while Secretary FISH takes the contrary view, and refuses to consider any proposition which does not recognize his position as correct. Therefore there is no extradition treaty in force between the United States and England, and no immediate likelihood of an agreement on the subject.

The brightest sign of hope for success in Connecticut is the nomination of Gen. HAWLEY by the Republicans of the First Congressional District. He is an able, honest, earnest, sincere man, indomitable in will and indefatigable in work. The following congratulatory paragraph from the New York *Evening Post* will be indorsed everywhere among Republicans: "His return to Congress at the present time would unquestionably be a great gain for the cause of good Government. Gov. HAYES, if elected President, would find in him an intelligent and energetic supporter of those reforms in the Federal Administration the well-founded hope of which constitutes the Republican strength before the country. We hope that Gen. HAWLEY will be elected by a good majority; and in any event his nomination strengthens the Presidential ticket."

The report of Mr. BARING, Secretary of the British Legation at Constantinople, on the subject of the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria, fully corroborates the official accounts previously given of the fearful butcheries which have shocked the entire civilized world. Mr. BARING was assigned by the British Government to the duty of investigating the subject of the Bulgarian massacres, and his arraignment of the Turkish authorities for their encouragement and sanction of the horrible deeds of the Bashi-Bazouks will have the effect of increasing the already intense popular resentment and indignation of the people of Great Britain. Now that England is officially informed by her own agent of the truth concerning these atrocities, there no longer remains any excuse for the inaction of the Government in the matter, and the general demand for a more vigorous and humane policy can no longer be resisted.

By the order of the Roman Catholic priest at Bergen Point, N. J., 150 children of Irish parentage have been withdrawn from the public school. A parochial school has been established, and these children will attend it at an extra cost to their parents, who, such of them as are tax-payers, have already been taxed to support the public school. Cases of this kind are getting to be more and more frequent of late, and as the hostility of the Roman Church to the American common-school system continues to be manifested in this manner from time to time, the necessity of a constitutional amendment similar to that proposed by Mr. BLAINE becomes clearly apparent. A general withdrawal of Catholic children from the schools means a demand for a division of the school-fund, and the course of the New Jersey priest, although it may have been taken upon his individual authority, is in accord with the general sentiment and tendency of his Church.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and generally firm in the latter part of the day. Mess pork closed 10p per brl higher, at $16.02½ for October and $14.65 seller the year. Lard closed a shade firmer, at $10.15 seller October and $9.15 seller the year. Meats were quiet and steadier, at 6¾c for summer shoulders, boxed, 8¾c for do short ribs, and 9½c for do short clears. Lake freights were dull, at 2½c for corn to Buffalo. Rail freights were unchanged. Highwines were steady, at $1.08 per gallon. Flour was more active and firm. Wheat closed ¼@½c higher, at $1.05½ for September and $1.04½ for October. Corn closed ½c higher, at 46½c for September and 44½c for October. Oats closed ½@½c higher, at 33¾ for September and 33¾c for October. Rye was steady, at 64½c. Barley closed 1½@2½c higher, at 83c for September and 78½c for October. Hogs were fairly active, at an average decline of 10c, closing steady at $5.65@6.25 for poor to extra. The cattle trade was dull at Monday's prices, with sales at $2.00@5.40. Sheep were dull and easy. Last Saturday evening there was in store in this city 1,055,762 bu wheat, 438,074 bu corn, 192,582 bu oats, 116,902 bu rye, and 374,794 bu barley. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $110 in greenbacks at the close.

We publish a card from Mr. S. CORNING JUDD in answer to a paragraph which appeared in THE TRIBUNE yesterday concerning him. We published the statement because it has been repeatedly made during the last twelve years, and supposed it was true. Mr. JUDD, as long ago as 1864, enjoyed the distinction of being the head in Illinois of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and the revelations of the character and design of the object of that organization rendered the raising of a company of cavalry a small affair in comparison. In the official report of the Judge-Advocate-General, HOLT, "on the 'Order of American Knights,' or 'Sons of Liberty,' a Western conspiracy in aid of the Southern Rebellion," made under date of Oct. 8, 1864, is given the names of the officers, etc., of the organization in several States, and contains the following paragraph:

> The Grand Commander in Illinois is — JUDD, of Lewistown, and R. B. PIPER, of Springfield, who is entitled "Grand Missionary of the State," and designated also as a member of VALLANDIGHAM'S staff, is one of the active members, having been busily engaged throughout the summer in establishing temples and initiating members.

We give Mr. JUDD the full benefit of his denial of the company-of-cavalry story, and we will give him the benefit of a denial that he was a member and officer of the Knights or the Sons of Liberty, and by to-morrow we will be able to explain and give evidence from official papers as to the purposes and ends of that organization, and of its operations in this State and other States in opposition to the War and in aid of the Rebellion.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PARTIES.

Since the delivery of Prof. SUMNER'S transcendental theories of party organization, a good many newspapers that think they can best serve the Democratic party under the pretense of independence have descanted wildly on the subject of party shackles, all leading up to the support of SAMUEL J. TILDEN, whose long life has been a constant devotion to party, and who has been utterly unscrupulous in his management of politics for party ends. The whole drift of the argument is palpably inconsequential. But it is a good time to meet Prof. SUMNER on his own ground. His theory is that party is a "nonentity," a "form," a "metaphor," a "thing without a moral conscience," and that good citizens must look to the men and not the party. We presume that it will be admitted that a party is an aggregation of men; and herein, following Prof. SUMNER'S leading idea, do we find the great difference between the Republican and Democratic parties of to-day.

A single instance will suffice to illustrate the distinction. The Democratic party nominated SAMUEL J. TILDEN for President and adopted the glittering generality of "Reform" as the catchword of the campaign. On Prof. SUMNER'S theory, the candidate, chief supporters, and men who furnish the votes, ought to be of a character to pledge the realization of reform and not to tolerate either personal or political corruption. Now Mr. TILDEN, their candidate for President, is plainly charged with being a perjurer and a revenue-thief. The offense which is laid at his door is materially the same as that for which REEM and HESING, MCKEE and MAGUIRE are now serving out their terms in jail. There were but one or two newspapers among the entire Democratic press of the country that called upon Mr. TILDEN to show that the charge was false, and even these have failed to press the demand. Some weeks have elapsed, and Mr. TILDEN has not spoken. The theories of defense advanced by some of his partisans have all been abandoned. His own continued silence, in spite of a promised explanation, is a virtual admission that he is unable to explain away the evidence against him. It is no longer a case of mere speculation. The original record stands which shows him to have sworn in one instance that his entire income in 1862 was only $7,118, and in another instance that he received the sum of $20,000 from a single client in that year. To this has been added evidence that his earnings for that year were not less than $100,000; that for eight years he made no return whatever of his income as the law required, which is precisely the same as distillers making no return of the whisky they manufacture; and, in a word, that he has robbed the Government of probably not less than $80,000, which was just as much the property of the Government under the law and in fact as Mr. TILDEN'S coat is his property. Yet the great body of men who make up Mr. TILDEN'S party, the newspapers that support him, the stump-orators who go about the country and make speeches for him, the blowers and strikers who organize States, counties, cities, towns, and villages in his behalf, have uttered no word of protest against his continued silence, and have apparently suffered not a moment at the thought that they are seeking to elevate to the highest office in the Government a man who deliberately robbed the Government for a period of ten years.

The Republican party, though it be a "form" or a "metaphor," according to Prof. SUMNER, is made up of different stuff. It is an aggregation of a better class of men with a higher notion of morality and honesty. It may have its hack politicians, and its blowers and strikers, like other political organizations, but they are not so overwhelmingly in the majority as to blunt the moral perceptions of that large number of citizens who act with it under the promptings of a political conscience. Had the same charge, sustained by the same kind of evidence, been used against Gov. HAYES, a demand for explanation would have gone forth from the newspapers, the stump, the counting-room, and the home, which he could not have resisted. Had he remained silent under the charge and the evidence, the National Republican Committee would have met and called another Convention to nominate a new candidate for President. There is no doubt about this. We think Prof. SUMNER would not deny it. The men who make up the mass of Republican voters are of a class who would not, for the sake of party alone, elect to the Presidency a man who would be a standing object of scorn before the world, and give the lie to every American claim that our popular Government is the model Republic.

The difference between the Republican and Democratic parties cannot be more aptly illustrated on any personal basis. Nothing could have occurred to reveal more vividly the intense and conscienceless partisanship of the mass of people who are now aggregated under the "form" or "metaphor" of the Democratic party. The offices, spoils, power, and plunder of political success are the objects in view. There are men who would have voted for TILDEN that will not on this account, but they are not numerous to prick the party up to a moral sense of the infamy of trying to make a revenue-thief Chief Magistrate of the country. The Confederates of the South long too ardently for a restoration of their political ascendency to be deterred by any obstacle; their allies at the North hanker too greedily after the spoils of place to trifle with success for the sake of honor; and the entire mass known as the Democratic party, while shrieking reform, are united in the support of a man for President whose tax-record deprives him of the confidence of those sincerely in favor of reform, and will make him, as President, the tool of political corruptionists. We commend this illustration to that class of political theorists who are just now looking to men and not party.

JUDGE LYMAN TRUMBULL.

The Democrats incurred the expense of hiring a hall to enable ex-Senator TRUMBULL to give his views and opinions upon the relations of the Republican and Democratic parties to the country at the present time. Mr. TRUMBULL is no exception to the general rule, that the politician who educates himself to the belief that he is essential to the country, and is taught how readily the country can get along without him, forever after has a poor opinion of mankind, and especially of those whom he betrayed, and who then abandoned him. There are but few, however, to whom this experience happens more than once; but Mr. TRUMBULL is now doing for the Democratic party that which at a previous date in his history he did for the Republicans. He is exhibiting the bitterness and virulence of his nature towards those to whom he had proved treacherous and false. In 1854, LYMAN TRUMBULL, who had been a Democrat, left his party and the personal political associates of a lifetime, helped to organize and recruit the Republican party, and for 18 years was conspicuous for the relentless denunciation and vehement bitterness which he heaped upon his old party, its policies, and its leaders. The Republican party accepted him as one of its founders and leaders; honored him with three elections to the United States Senate, and honored him by eminent position in that body. Failing to do more for him, he turned upon it with ingratitude, and on Monday evening, at Farwell Hall, under the patronage of Grand-Commander S. CORNING JUDD, K. G. C., delivered a speech in denunciation of the Republican party which will fairly compare in bitterness with any of his many excoriations of the Democratic party.

In this speech Mr. TRUMBULL was guilty of saying several remarkable things, for instance:

> That party's [Republican] abuse of power was no less flagrant than its corruption. It disregarded the Constitution and the law, whenever it suited its convenience. There was a positive statute that no military officer should be appointed to a civil office. In defiance of that, the President had appointed military officers to civil positions in the White House. United States Marshals were authorized to appoint deputies without limit, to be paid out of the United States Treasury, for the purpose of controlling elections, under the pretense that the Fifteenth Amendment sanctioned it. It authorized no such thing, merely declaring that there should be no discrimination on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. It conferred the right to vote upon no one. Another act of usurpation was the setting up of a Government by military authority in Louisiana. Some said that this was Grantism and not Republicanism. The two isms were synonymous, meaning the same thing.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the time the Republicans attained a majority in the Senate, was made Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and during the War, and the whole period of reconstruction, was the author or framer of all the legislation which is now pronounced unconstitutional. Under some of these laws framed by him and passed by Congress, men were arrested and imprisoned, and when they appealed their cases to the Supreme Court the Judiciary Committee was prompt with its special act taking away the right of appeal in all that class of cases. The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee went down from the Senate to argue the constitutionality of the legislation of the Republican majority, and so ably and effectually did he annihilate the Democratic objections that $10,000 was considered a moderate fee for his patriotic services. If Congress in those days disregarded the Constitution and the law whenever it suited them, the Republican majority had a facile agent on the Judiciary Committee to frame the laws and to defend the violations of the Constitution before the courts. Perhaps there is no one man in the United States more responsible for the legislation of Congress from the beginning of the War until the completion of reconstruction than Mr. LYMAN TRUMBULL. The very act of Congress giving the President power to employ the military force to prevent intimidation or violence towards voters was passed while Mr. TRUMBULL was in Congress, and, if we mistake not, was reported by his Committee and approved by him.

Mr TRUMBULL thought proper in his speech to denounce "Republicanism and Grantism," and to say they were synonymous terms, when he knows full well how unwarranted the statement was. Without stopping to discuss that subject, it is enough to say that Gen. GRANT is not a candidate at this time; that if the Republican party wanted to continue Gen. GRANT and his line of official conduct it would have nominated him at Cincinnati; that instead of so doing the Republican party nominated quite another style of candidate, and on a platform as widely distinct from Grantism as possible. Gen. HAYES in his letter, and in the platform which he accepted, shows that he is in favor of a radical reform of the whole administrative service of the Government. To state that his Administration will be a continuation of Grantism is a libel on the honesty and good name of Gov. HAYES.

Mr. TRUMBULL'S discovery, that the setting up of a State Government in Louisiana in 1873 was an act of usurpation, is rather late. At that date Mr. TRUMBULL had tried his experiment of an independent candidate. The people of his own State had rejected him and his independent candidate. Then the Louisiana case appeared to him to be an usurpation, when, under acts of Congress framed and voted for by him, State Governments had been erected and maintained by force in all the Southern States, State Constitutions had been formed by military order, Legislatures had been compelled by military force to ratify amendments to the Federal Constitution, and to amend and alter their own State Constitutions. All this had been done by legislation framed by Mr. TRUMBULL, with no word of protest from him; and his objection in the last hours of his official term to the Louisiana matter was really straining at a gnat after having for ten years taken a camel or two daily with comfort and satisfaction.

Mr. TRUMBULL tickled the ears of the Democrats around him by declaring that because Mr. LINCOLN did not receive a majority of the popular vote in 1860, therefore the Republican party did not put down the Rebellion. The great bulk of the popular vote of 1860 for DOUGLAS and for BELL was given by Union men. After the War began, all these persons united in a support of the Republican Administration in the prosecution of the War. Thousands of them actually united with the Republicans, and have and are now acting with that party. No man has ever pretended that the army of the Union was composed exclusively of the men who voted for LINCOLN in 1860, or that the party has never had any other members. The country, including in that term all persons except those members of the Democratic party who opposed the War, supported the Republican party in the Government and in Congress in the prosecution of the War to preserve the Union. The Anti-War Democrats, North and South, did not support the Republican Administration in prosecuting the War, and are now, as they were then, opposing the Republican party. They look upon Mr. TRUMBULL as a deserter to their camp, and we suppose feel towards him accordingly.

Mr. TRUMBULL must have afforded amusement to the veteran Democrats around him by his declaration that the Republican party now was not the Republican party which existed while he was a member of it, from 1854 to 1871; and that the Democratic party of 1876 is in no respect the same party which he left in 1854, which for 18 years he denounced, and which had cost the country so many lives and so many millions to keep in subjugation. The vanity that suggested that during the last 22 years both parties have been profligate, corrupt, and treasonable, except only when he belonged to them, was gorgeous. It was equal to anything that HENRY CLAY DEAN or DAN VOORHEES ever expressed. Mr. TRUMBULL was virtuous in denouncing the Republican members of Congress who were suspected of sharing in the Credit-Mobilier frauds, but he omitted—forgot, perhaps—to emphasize this wickedness by telling the story of the statesmen who grabbed the back-pay plunder.

"THE MISSISSIPPI PLAN" IN TEXAS.

The "Mississippi Plan" is working well in Texas. A few days since we referred to the details of recent Democratic legislation, by which it is possible to bring imaginary charges against colored Republicans, convict them of felonies, sentence them to the Penitentiary, and then sell them to the ex-slavemasters for a term of years sufficient to satisfy the sentence, thereby not only remanding them into a temporary slavery, but also disfranchising them and disqualifying them from serving on juries. The packed Confederate juries, however, cannot work fast enough to overcome Republican majorities, so "The Mississippi Plan" has been put into operation. The Dallas City *Union Intelligencer* of the 16th inst. has narratives of the murder and massacre of Republicans upon every page. We have already referred in these columns to the cowardly murder of J. H. BAUGHMAN, the ex-Sheriff of Wharton County, while lying in his bed. He was a courageous Union officer, who had won his promotion by bravery, and after the close of the War, settled in Texas and was elected Sheriff. That he was an honest officer is shown by the fact that the Democrats have not been able to find any fraudulent act committed by him while in office. After his term had expired he followed the quiet occupation of farming, and was widely known as a friend and counselor of the negroes. After the murderous onslaught by Democrats upon the negroes at Eagle Lake, their friends came to him for advice. He counseled them to apply for warrants against the murderers, and his counsel has cost him his life. On the 11th inst. four Republicans were killed in Goliad County. A few days since the Sheriff of San Patricio County, a Republican, was shot dead while attending church. The colored people's churches in Refugio County have been burned. A correspondent of the Goliad *News* (Democrat) recently recorded the murders of several colored Republicans, adding that they had been "sent to the happy hunting-grounds." WILLIAM H. SIMMS, a Republican of Burnet County, was taken out of his house on the night of the 13th inst. and hanged for no other offense than the expression of his political opinions. From every part of Texas comes the news of Republicans murdered upon the highways, hanged to trees, shot in their beds and at their firesides by gangs of Tildenites. In Western Texas especially, a reign of terror exists, and any officer who interferes in behalf of law and order is at once shot down by the Democratic mobs. The way negro riots are manufactured is thus shown by the *Intelligencer*:

> Desperadoes and worthless white people seek difficulties with and kill one or more freedmen, and, to protect themselves from punishment, they arouse the whole country with cries of a negro insurrection. As the whites collect and arm, the colored people begin to rally together. Here then is proof of the hostile intentions of the blacks, and it always results in the killing of a few more (so-called) turbulent negroes, in order to quell the insurrection! The blacks being generally unarmed, and so long accustomed to the domination of the whites, it is seldom any trouble to disperse them by a few well-directed shots. After this is done, the men who begun the difficulty roam around and over the country under the pretense of avoiding murder by the negroes, and they quarter themselves with impunity upon the better classes of the white citizens, whom they have drawn into these so-called negro riots.

To punish these Democratic mobs is simply impossible, hence they can murder with impunity. They do not go masked, and consequently cannot be tried under the Ku-Klux statutes. They must be indicted in some of the State Courts within the county where the offense was committed. As all colored men who cannot both read and write are excluded from juries, they are composed mainly of white men, and as the white men are either directly concerned in these outrages, or are active sympathizers with the murderers, no one can be convicted. Meanwhile, if a negro is arrested for vagrancy or drunkenness, he is convicted by these white juries of a felony, sentenced for a long term of years, and sold into slavery. The only possibility of hope for the unfortunate negroes, and for white Republicans as well, is the fear of some of the Democratic newspapers that their friends are overdoing the work of murder and massacre. One of these papers, the Dallas *Herald*, is so alarmed at the effect it is producing in the North that it warns the Governor as follows:

> Whenever a State Executive fails to protect, as he should protect, the citizens of his State, he directly and unequivocally, by that very act, invites Federal interference. Will Gov. COKE be warned? Will he, in the name of justice, for the honor of Texas, for the common weal of this people, lift his voice and his arm in their defense? If he fails, and bayonets are placed at our throats, who may say what reckoning Texas may demand?

The *Herald* places too heavy a burden of responsibility upon Gov. COKE'S shoulders. The responsibility for the infamous persecution of Republicans in Texas rests upon the Democratic party in that State. This is clearly enough shown by the abuse which is heaped upon the *Herald* for its course by nine-tenths of the Democratic papers in Texas.

HOOKER AND TILDEN.

The New York *Sun* chuckles over the announcement that "Fighting JOE HOOKER" is for TILDEN, but will the *Sun*, or Fighting JOE HOOKER, or any one else, explain why? HOOKER is a soldier; TILDEN has never been a soldier. HOOKER fought the South; TILDEN defended it. HOOKER fought to put down secession; TILDEN openly claimed that the South had a right to secede. While HOOKER was doing everything in his power to close the War victoriously, TILDEN was doing everything in *his* power to prevent such a result. Fighting JOE HOOKER never found a more insidious enemy on the battlefield than TILDEN. The men whom he met were brave men, who were willing to fight or die for their opinions. TILDEN, who believed in the right of secession, remained at home and worked in safety against HOOKER, by making speeches, and circulating documents, and framing resolutions in National Conventions to the effect that the South was right in its doctrine of secession, and, of course, that HOOKER was wrong in attempting to coerce them to stay in the Union; more than that, that after four years of war, HOOKER was a failure and had done nothing. This was TILDEN'S treatment of HOOKER and of all the other officers and soldiers of the Union army. He never contributed a cent from his immense wealth for the relief of HOOKER'S wounded soldiers; never uttered a word of encouragement or sympathy for them: on the other hand, invariably refused to contribute of his money or to attend any meeting called for the purpose of sustaining the efforts of the Government or encouraging the troops in the field. The *Sun* says: "Gen. HOOKER was among the first to tender his congratulations to Gov. TILDEN." We do not question the truth of the *Sun's* statement, but the mystery to HOOKER'S soldiers and friends will be to find out why he congratulated TILDEN. TILDEN certainly never congratulated *him* for anything that he did as a soldier; on the other hand, was more disposed to damn him for fighting against the Confederates. Why does this gallant officer congratulate TILDEN? Is it for his successful defrauding of the revenue and deliberate perjury? Is it for his association with Boss TWEED in stuffing ballot-boxes? Is it for his success in manipulating the Credit Mobilier and defrauding the stockholders of the Pacific Road? Is it for his great ability as a railroad-wrecker? Is it for his connection with Tammany? Is it because he helped to steal the Republican vote of the State of New York? Is it because he is an advocate of State-Sovereignty, with the implied right of secession? Is it because he used his best effort to overcome HOOKER and HOOKER'S soldiers by a cowardly fire-in-the-rear? If it is not for any of these reasons that HOOKER congratulates TILDEN, will the *Sun* inform us what *is* the mysterious reason? There must be some cause, not apparent on the surface, why a gallant Union General should consort with a secessionist.

THE CITY GAS SUPPLY.

The gas controversy has been settled so far as the North and South Divisions of the city are concerned, covering about one-half the territory, and including about one-half the street-lamps and the bulk of the public buildings. Mr. WATKINS has acceded to the terms of $1.50 per 1,000 feet, and the Mayor and Comptroller have accepted his proposition to supply gas at this rate till May 1 next, without prejudice to the existing contract. The Mayor and Council are entitled to the gratitude of the people for the courage and persistency with which they have followed out the plan agreed upon, and we think Mr. WATKINS and his partners are also entitled to a share of the gratitude, as they have undoubtedly been actuated in part by their local pride and interest in Chicago. The compromise will do more to establish good feeling between the people and the WATKINS Gas Company than anything that has occurred for years.

Mr. BILLINGS, of the West Side Company, gives no sign as yet of his willingness to come down to the same basis, but we presume that he will do so shortly. He is also a citizen of Chicago, has enjoyed a rich harvest from his franchise, and ought to be as anxious to earn the good will of the people as the managers of the other Company. It is certain that gas can be manufactured as cheaply on the West Side as in the North and South Divisions, and there is no reason why his Company should be paid more than the other; indeed, while the other Company was a heavy loser by the fire of 1871, Mr. BILLINGS' Company was benefited thereby, and its business increased. The pluck of the present Council leaves no doubt that oil will be substituted in the street-lamps of the West Division if Mr. BILLINGS does not relent, and he should not court the resentment and ill-will of his own patrons, for the private consumers will surely follow the lead of the city. We trust he will be guided by reason in the matter, and not force the city to extremities.

After having settled the gas controversy, the present Council will have about completed the work of retrenchment to which it was pledged when elected, and will have arranged to save probably more than $1,000,000 of the expenditures laid out for the remainder of the present fiscal year. We think this will convince the people of the wisdom of electing honest men and good citizens to the stewardship of the city's affairs, and give the bummers a permanent *conge* in Chicago politics.

In its frantic effort to defend its course as the Confederate organ in this city, the Chicago *Times* has neglected to state with that frankness which characterizes its attacks on private character the real motives that have brought it back into the party traces. The fact is that one wing of the Confederate party (TILDEN'S) represents the old State-Sovereignty heresy, right of secession, right of rebellion, and fire-in-the rear Copperheads, the *Times* supported all during the War, while the other wing (HENDRICKS') represents the PENDLETON repudiation doctrines which the *Times* also supported through thick and thin until the American people protested against it in 1868. When both these old loves are brought back to the *Times* in the shape of the Democratic party, no wonder that it takes on the harness and works with its former partisan zeal and unscrupulousness. But it can't expect at the same time to retain intelligent Republican readers by a pretense of independence.

THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

We understand that Gen. HURLBUT has made a proposition that the State Central Committee shall decide between him and Mr. LATHROP in the controversy that has grown out of the Congressional nomination in the Fourth District of this State. His plan is that the State Committee shall examine the record of the various steps in the preliminary contest for the nomination and the record of the nominating convention, and with this data decide whether Mr. LATHROP be the nominee, or Gen. HURLBUT the nominee, or whether both shall retire. There are some objections to this plan. One is, that the State Central Committee may decline to have anything to do with the Congressional nominations, and the Republican voters of the Fourth District might object to the interference of said Committee, no matter what the decision should be. Another is, that Mr. LATHROP stands before the people as the nominee of the Republican Convention, and they may claim that Gen. HURLBUT, as a candidate before the Convention, should abide by its choice.

It is very unfortunate that there is a serious schism in the Fourth District, which, if not healed, may not only cost the Republicans a seat in Congress, but lose them enough members of the Legislature to jeopardize a Senatorship. We cannot believe that Gen. HURLBUT intends to push the quarrel to extremities and split the party strength in that glorious old Republican district. The General's friends may feel aggrived that he was not renominated, but they must not forget that he has held the seat for two terms already, and has received many honors at the hands of the Republican party. The trouble in the district will not be cured by running the General as a bolter and thereby electing the TILDEN and HENDRICKS candidate. Under all the circumstances, it seems to us that the best and wisest thing to be done is for the Republicans of the Fourth District to unite on LATHROP, and for HURLBUT to counsel and encourage this course, and for the district thus to give its old-time Republican majority.

The particular goddess of justice who holds the scales in Judge GERALD'S Court at Waco, TEX., must have been delighted with the prompt action of that Judge in a serious emergency on the 9th inst. A negro was on trial, C. B. PEARNE, County Attorney, acting for the prosecution, and Judge MAXEY for the negro. Before they had proceeded far with the case, Judge MAXEY struck the County Attorney with a cane. The County Attorney hurled a chair at Judge MAXEY. The Sheriff interfered in behalf of the County Attorney, when a friend of MAXEY knocked the Sheriff down. The spectators then commenced drawing pistols, when Judge GERALD left the bench, drew his six-shooter, and, rushing between the combatants, "got the drop on them" and restored order. He then fined all parties concerned. There is nothing very remarkable in the performance except the curious oversight by which the negro was not killed.

The Pope's opinion upon the Eastern question is not of much political importance, and will hardly figure largely in the final mediation. It may be of interest, however, to know that the Pope is a Turkophile, and that he has not been slow in conveying to the Porte his assurances of favor and good-will, and is inclined to rejoice over the triumph of the Mussulman infidels. There are those in Rome who are uncharitable enough to say that this attitude of the Church is due to the fact that the Cardinals and Monsignori have preferred Turkish bonds to Italian consols.

PERSONAL.

The Duke of Argyll, father-in-law of the Princess Louise, bears the reputation of a hard landlord.

Dr. Holland will begin a new novel, entitled "Nicholas Minturn," in the next volume of *Scribner's*.

Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris, the son-in-law and daughter of the President, arrived in New York from Liverpool last Saturday night.

Cardinal Antonelli's illness has now advanced to such a stage that it is possible to say with certainty he cannot recover. The case is one of progressive decomposition.

George Alfred Townsend is writing Republican letters for the New York *Graphic*, Democratic letters for the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and Independent letters for the Philadelphia *Times*.

D. D. Home, the Spiritualist, writes to a friend in this country that his illness has taken a turn which he knows to be a fatal one. He may linger for years, but all hope, even of partial recovery, must be abandoned.

It is said that Droullet, the French engineer who has come over to survey the Darien Isthmus for a canal-route, was surprised to learn that the idea was not entirely new. Surveys of more than 40 routes are now on file in the War Department at Washington.

The late Felicien David was not elected a member of the French Academy of Fine Arts, because his friends wished to bestow upon him a prize of 20,000 francs, which could not be given to an Academician. So they refused to elect him, but gave him the prize.

M. Auguste Bartholdi, the French sculptor who designed the statue of Lafayette lately erected in New York, was entertained at dinner by the Lotos Club of that city last Saturday evening. Mr. Schwab, musical critic of the New York *Times*, lately returned from Europe, presided.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* is specially informed by cable, in very choice French, that "De l'Imperatrice Napoleon" will not visit America this year. We are also vouchsafed the following thrilling information, which constitutes the bulk of the dispatch: "Lettre recue aujourd'hui."

The end-man of the Chicago *Times* is respectfully informed that THE TRIBUNE "personal" writer has no disposition to dispute with him the claims to originality. He represents perfectly the negro-minstrel in journalism, and THE TRIBUNE has not the time, if it had the desire, to occupy the field which he has pre-empted.

A correspondent of the New York *World* describes the miseries of a newly-wedded pair on their first sea-voyage. The lady is represented as having placed one hand pathetically over the region of bodily discomfort, and then as having said, motioning toward the disconsolate groom, "How happy could I be with either, were t'other dear charmer away."

Pierce Francis Connelly, the Florentine-American sculptor, is now on a visit to his native land, and for the present is the guest of friends in the vicinity of Boston. His most important work—a bronze allegorical group representing "Honor Arresting the Triumph of Death"—stands in the centre of a gallery of American paintings in the Exhibition at Philadelphia.

Mr. Dana, the editor of the New York *Sun*, is understood to be the author of certain letters published in that paper under the caption of "Letters from a Traveling Prince." As might be expected, Mr. Dana has no very high opinion of Chicago, his residence in this city not having been in all respects agreeable. He may, however, enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that he is esteemed in Chicago as he deserves to be.

Mr. A. M. Palmer, one of the managers of the Union Square Theatre, disclaims responsibility for the vague accusations of blackmailing brought against the New York dramatic critics by the agent of Mr. Bret Harte. Mr. Palmer has no sympathy with the accusers, and does not apparently believe that their statements are strictly true. In all his experience he has not been approached by the representative of any paper with a proposition of bribery. The public ought to be able to take charges of this nature for what they are worth. The best refutation of them is to be found in the fact that the plays which need bolstering seldom, or never, get it. It is a fair presumption that an actor or a manager who brings a general accusation against the whole profession, without specifying names, is a coward and a liar; and, from what Mr. Palmer says of the persons responsible for this attack, we judge that their reputations will not bear close scrutiny.

William Howard, a gymnast by profession, has brought suit for $20,000 against the proprietor of the New Park Theatre, Brooklyn. The plaintiff was permanently injured by a fall incurred while performing at defendant's theatre, and asserts that the provisions for his safety were not what they should have been. The accident took place on the 24th of February last. If all acrobats who sustain similar injuries should pursue the course adopted by this one, we should not so frequently hear of carelessness or negligence on the part of the proprietors of theatres.

The statement of Mr. Walter in regard to the bad condition of the streets in New York has suggested the propriety of using sea-water for sprinkling. Experiments have shown that this practice improves the health of the locality where it is pursued, the salt acting in some measure as a disinfectant. The saving in expense, also, in such a city as New York, would be an important matter. Sewers could be flushed, pavements could be cleaned, and all the grosser functions of water could be fulfilled as well by salt water as by fresh. The whole supply of Croton would then be available for drinking.

In an article "On Reading Shakspeare," in the current number of the *Galaxy*, Mr. Richard Grant White says: "In beginning . . . throw the commentators and the editors to the dogs. Don't read any man's notes, or essays, or introductions, bibliographical, historical, philosophical, or philological. Don't read mine. Read the plays themselves." Mr. White's advice is perhaps superfluous, so far as beginners are concerned; but if he will come West and bring his dogs along, we will undertake to see that he is disposed of as he desires.

Mrs. Victoria Woodhull's suit for divorce from Col. J. H. Blood is likely to terminate favorably, the defendant refusing to put in an answer to the bill. It will be news to many that the parties to this action are married, yet such appears to be the case. Blood is spoken of in "The Life of Victoria Woodhull," attributed to Theodore Tilton, but understood to be mainly from the pen of Blood himself, as "a fine-grained transcendentalist, a reverent husband to his spiritual wife, the sympathetic companion of her entranced moods, and their faithful historian to the world."

The Bravo poisoning case has been driven from public attention in England by another criminal sensation. A young Englishman, of Hertford, has accused a companion of conspiring against the life of his own parents. The accused is Paul Bayart, son of a French woolen manufacturer of Roubaix. The prosecutor alleges that he was hired by defendant to visit Roubaix and kill the aged couple, the business being arranged with plans and specifications in the most methodical manner. The mercenary was given a note for £500, which he was expected to earn by his foul deeds. Bayart's defense is that all the charges are false; that the inculpatory documents are not in his handwriting; and that the whole affair is a blackmailing operation.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—L. V. Horton, Indianapolis; Dr. J. P. Brown, Concord; G. B. Sloan, Albany; G. F. King, Holton, Kan.; E. A. Curtis, Toledo; James Hinks, England; R. F. French, Brooklyn; D. M. Delaney, Hannibal, Mo.; David Bannerman and party, Glasgow, Scotland; Genire and Jules Foron, France; T. P. Tenney, New York.... *Grand Pacific*—S. A. Hatch, New York; S. D. Caldwell, Buffalo; Robert Carter and Sullow Sharpe, London, England; D. J. Whittemore, Milwaukee; B. M. Holliday, San Francisco; C. P. Leland, Cleveland; A. C. Munson and E. Thompson, Boston; A. H. Briggs, Boston; David Stewart, Minneapolis; Lloyd Harris, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Preston, Davenport; J. B. Grinnell, Iowa.... *Tremont House*—The Hon. John McGraw, Ithaca; the Hon. R. M. Hoar, Houghton, Mich.; E. Maguire, U. S. A.; A. R. Reed, Pittsburg; James Sherwood, New York; the Hon. M. R. Barker, Iowa; R. R. Carter, Connecticut; A. B. Winfield, Detroit; Gen. T. W. Edwards, Houghton.... *Sherman House*—C. R. Porter and C. D. Gorham, Fort Wayne; the Hon. C. K. Nelson, San Francisco; the Hon. H. B. Houston, Erie; the Hon. J. Turner, Marshalltown, Ia; the Hon. D. L. King, Akron; the Hon. S. L. Davis, Cedar Rapids; Col. F. H. Howland, New York; B. Pomeroy, St. Louis; the Hon. B. F. Reese, Columbus, O.; Col

BUTCHERY.

Report of the English Representative on the Bulgarian Outrages.

Exposure of the Most Fiendish Crimes of the Present Century.

In One Village 5,000 Persons Were Ruthlessly Slaughtered.

Fifteen Hundred People Take Refuge in a Church Edifice.

Inflammable Materials Thrown Through the Roof upon the Helpless Victims.

The Inmates Are All Finally Massacred by the Bashi-Bazouks.

Russian Influence and Russian Aid Encouraging the Servians,

While Russian Officers Have Complete Control of the Servian Army.

TURKEY.

THE BULGARIAN BUTCHERIES.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The report of Mr. Baring, Secretary of the British Legation at Constantinople, on the atrocities committed by the Turks in Bulgaria, is at last published. It is accompanied by a note from Mr. Elliott to Lord Derby, in which the British Ambassador acknowledges that Baring's report clearly establishes the fact that cruelties have been perpetrated sufficient to justify the indignation which they have called forth. He transmits a letter from Mr. Schuyler regarding the atrocities. The report is also accompanied by the programme of the Bulgarian insurgents, which the Turks claim and Baring believes to be authentic. This programme provided for

A GENERAL AND SUMULTANEOUS RISING.

A large number of the villages, all of which are named, were to be burned, and the railways were to be destroyed. The Government stores were to be seized, all Mussulmans who resisted were to be killed, and all Bulgarians who refused to join in the insurrection were to be forced into the ranks of the insurgents. Baring, in his report, estimates that in the sandjak of Philippopolis 12,000 Bulgarians and 200 Mussulmen were killed, and 52 villages burned. The Bulgarians burned five small Turkish villages. The report gives a circumstantial account of the destruction of each town. It states that

THE MOST FEARFUL TRAGEDY

of the whole insurrection occurred at Batak. Hearing that preparations for a revolt were going on here, Achmet Agha was ordered to attack the town. He summoned the inhabitants to give up their arms, but, distrusting his intentions, they refused to obey. A desultory fight succeeded, lasting two days. On the 9th of May the inhabitants had a parley with Achmet, who solemnly swore that if they gave up their arms not a hair of their heads would be touched. The villagers thereupon surrendered their arms. Then all the money in the place was demanded, after securing which the Bashi-Bazouks set upon the people and slaughtered them like sheep. About 1,500 took refuge in the church. Baffled at all attempts to fire it from the outside, the Bashi-Bazouks finally climbed to the roof, tore off the tiles and threw burning pieces of wood and rags, dipped in petroleum, among the thickly-packed mass of human beings below. At last the door was forced open and

THE MASSACRE COMPLETED.

The inside of the church was burned. The only survivor of this slaughter to be found was an old woman, she alone remaining alive of a family of seven. Baring continues: "I visited this place on the 31st of July. Hardly a corpse had been buried. Where a man fell, there he now lies. In the streets, at every step lay human remains, rotting and sweltering in the sun. The stench was overpowering. Five thousand in all were killed here, and about 80 girls were carried off. The surviving inhabitants live in wooden huts outside the village in great misery. To Achmet Agha and his men belongs the distinction of having committed perhaps

THE MOST HEINOUS CRIME

that has stained the history of the present century. Nevertheless, he has been decorated by his Government, as have also several other leaders in these cruelties."

The report concludes: "There was undoubtedly a revolution which had to be crushed by armed force. But the Government is to blame for calling out the Bashi Bazouks, for had it sent regular troops earlier the Bashi Bazouks would have been unnecessary. The manner in which the rising was suppressed was inhuman to the last degree, fifty innocent persons suffering for every guilty one.

THE SITUATION.

LONDON, Sept. 20—5 a. m.—The *Standard's* Belgrade correspondent says the political situation is serious. Russia, whose interest it is to have the war drag on, supports the war party. The great Powers are pressing the Porte to extend the truce for a month. In this they are simply playing the game of Russia, whose influence is predominant. The proclamation of Milan as King is denied; but a deputation is now on the way to tender Milan the crown.

The Servian Ministers continue to protest against the violations of truce by the Turks.

EFFECT OF THE TURKISH NOTE.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna, in a dispatch to that paper, comments as follows on the unfavorable reception of the Porte's reply by all the Powers except England: "What seems to have been decisive with most of them was the attitude of Russia. Nowhere had the Porte's answer produced a more unfavorable impression than at the Russian Court, where it was pronounced impertinent. Before the Porte's answer was given there had been unmistakable symptoms that the agitation going on in Russia was beginning to produce an effect in Court likewise, and that danger of a divided opinion among the Powers existed. The supposition that the main object of Marshal Manteuffel's mission to Warsaw was to counteract the effect of the national movement in Russia, and restrain the Czar and Government from taking an independent line of action, has every probability. In view of the state of feeling in Russia, the only way of avoiding a schism among the Powers was by inducing the Porte to make, formally, a concession in regard to an armistice. Consequently the Austrian Ambassador was immediately informed that compromise in regard to an armistice was not deemed satisfactory, and he was instructed to use all his influence to induce the Porte to grant formally a suspension of hostilities, which it had already granted de facto. Russia, with whom, above all, an active exchange of ideas has been made with regard to the conditions of peace proposed by England, seems rather disposed to be satisfied with the general basis, and it ought not, therefore, to be impossible to frame a settlement which might be accepted on all hands. But it remains to be seen whether the form in which the Turks have granted a suspension of hostilities will be considered satisfactory."

BRITISH OPINION.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Five thousand workingmen held an enthusiastic meeting on the Eastern question at Exeter Hall last night, over which Henry Fawcett (Liberal), the member from Hackney, presided. Resolutions were passed condemning the Eastern policy of the Government, and demanding the meeting of Parliament. A vote of thanks to Mr. Schuyler, of the American Legation at Constantinople, for his report on the Bulgarian outrages, was also passed. A large overplus of the meeting was held in Trafalgar Square.

THE SERVIAN ARMY.

VIENNA, Sept. 19.—As the Servian Government has completely lost control of its army, all its commands being in Russian hands, it will depend on the good-will of Gen. Tchernayeff whether the order for a suspension of hostilities will be obeyed, but, as the ammunition is short, a respite will probably be welcome.

THE TURKISH TERMS.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—The Porte is disposed to reduce its demands to the war indemnity to the occupation of two Servian fortresses, the recognition of the Porte's sovereiguty by Prince Milan, without a formal reinvesture at Constantinople, and the dismissal of the present Servian Cabinet.

A private telegram from Vienna states that the Ambassadors at Constantinople have opened negotiations for the signature of a formal armistice for a month.

RUSSIAN AID.

VIENNA, Sept. 19.—It is asserted that the Czar has given Prince Milan 3,000,000 roubles, and that a large body of Cossacks are ready to enter Servia by way of Roumania.

"KINGDOM OF SERVIA."

The *Times'* dispatch from Belgrade says the Servian Minister of War has left the city to meet a deputation coming to tender a crown to Prince Milan and turn it back. Public opinion is divided on this affair. Some persons attach importance to it. The greater number say it is not worth serious attention. Among the few, however, are persons who are in position to turn this foolish business into a troublesome one. In the highest quarter the probability of an armistice ending in peace is openly ridiculed. The Russians say they have seen new currency which has stamped on it, "Kingdom of Servia."

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent lays much stress on the assertion that the Servian Government has lost all control over Tchernayeff, who is acting without regard to the orders he has received.

LATEST.

A *Times* dispatch from Belgrade says nearly all of the Russian volunteers belong to the most advanced party in Russia, who care little for Servia or Russia except as a means for the realization of their Pan-Slavic and advanced social ideas. Servia is completely in their hands. The Powers may do all they can to stop the war. Turkey, even Servia, may be anxious for peace, but it is always in the power of Tchernayeff to prevent an arrangement. Europe has a word to say to all this, but when she has to move, the cause of the Russians in Servia becomes, up to a certain point, the cause of Russia. The general conviction is that Russia would not abandon them. It remains to be seen what Tchernayeff will say to the resolution of the Servian Government to take no notice of the proclamation of Milan as King.

LONDON, Sept. 20—5:30 a. m.—A meeting to protest against the Turkish atrocities was held in the church of the Rev. Moncure D. Conway last night. Peter A. Taylor, a member of Parliament, presided. Messrs. Conway and Bradlaugh made speeches. The resolutions adopted thank Mr. Schuyler for his exposure of the outrages, and ask for the assembling of Parliament.

THE NEW SULTAN.

Correspondence London Times.

THERAPIA, Sept. 1—The cannon thundered at 12 o'clock at noon. They announced neither an unexpected nor an auspicious event. The eldest son of Abdul Medjid, Sultan Murad V., had ceased to reign. His brother, Abdul Hamid Effendi, 34 years old, has been called to the succession. A second palace revolution has been accomplished three months and one day after the consummation of the first. On the 30th of last May the Government of the Sublime Porte—i. e., the Grand Vizier and some of the Ministers—settled it to their own satisfaction that Sultan Abdul Aziz was a tyrant, and as such was considered and pronounced by the Sheikh-ul-Islam, or High Priest of the Mahomedan faith, unfit to reign. Yesterday the same Grand Vizier and a few of his colleagues became convinced that Sultan Murad was demented, and upon their representation the same Sheikh Hassan Hairoullah Effendi decided that it was lawful to dethrone him.

The ceremony by which the new Sultan was inaugurated was of the simplest. Yesterday, between 9 and 10 in the morning, Abdul Hamid Effendi left the Imperial residence at Dolma Batsche, and proceeded across Pera and Galata and over the Karakeui Bridge to the Kiosque or Palace of Top Kapou, in the Old Seraglio at Stamboul. He was accompanied by Redif Pasha, the Acting Minister of War, and was driven in a close carriage, escorted by a squadron of mounted gensdarme. In the grounds of the Seraglio there were two battalions and two squadrons, the only troops under arms. Previous to the arrival of the new Sultan, the Grand Vizier, Mehemet Rushi, had assembled a council at Top Kapou, attended by all the Ministers, by the Sheik-ul-Islam, by some of the Ulemas, and other Church and State dignitaries. There the Grand Vizier explained how Sultan Murad V., whose accession, owing to the angelic mildness of his temper, had been hailed by the people as the happiest event, had, on the 11th day after his elevation, been struck down by a cruel mental infirmity which had rendered him incapable of attending to the cares of State; and how, all efforts to restore his health having proved unavailing, a resolution had been taken to raise to the throne the next heir, the Sultan's brother, Abdul Hamid Effendi. He would be proclaimed as Sultan Abdul Hamid II., the same name having been borne by the Sultan who reigned from 1774 to 1789.

After the Grand Vizier, there arose the Fetvah Emini, a kind of notary of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, who read the *fetvah* or sentence by which Sultan Murad V. was deposed, as unfitted for his sacred office by his mental alienation, and declaring that he could not be reinstated even in the event of his recovery, as it was impossible to guard against the chance of a relapse. The new Sultan was then ushered into the Council-room, where he received the homage of all present, and repaired with them to the sanctuary of the Seraglio, where the Hirke Sheriff, or mantle of the Prophet Mohammed, is deposited. A prayer was offered by the Shiek ul Islam, and the Bi At, or Act of recognition of the new Padishah, was read. The Sultan then appeared on the platform of Orta Kapou and seated himself on the golden throne, surrounded by the Ulemas, who intoned the solemn chant of the proclamation. The military band struck up the notes of the Imperial Anthem, and the assembled soldiery raised the cry of "*Padisah emeuz bin yacha*" (long life to the Sultan). Of the people only the thinnest groups imaginable were present, and no stir in the town suggested the idea that a great event was being accomplished. After the ceremony the Sultan embarked in one of his magnificent caiques, and, followed by a splendid retinue of other caiques, was rowed across the Golden Horn to the Palace of Dolma Batscheh. The deposed Sultan, now only Murad Effendi, is said to have been removed to a kiosque of the Tcheragan Palace.

AFRICA.

TROUBLE IN ITS SOUTHERN LIMIT.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—News from Capetown states that the Transvaal Republic is completely disorganized, and high officials are asking for British annexation. The Legislature will discuss the project Oct. 4.

LIBERIA.

LONDON, Sept. 20—5 a. m.—The *Standard* reports that a treaty of peace has been entered into by the Liberian Government with the natives of Cape Palmas, with whom a desultory warfare has been waged for some time past. The natives believed that England would render them assistance, but the Foreign Office impressed them with the utter groundlessness of such expectations.

SPAIN.

SENTENCED.

MADRID, Sept. 19.—The Cure of Santa Cruz, who figured so conspicuously during the Carlist revolt, has been sentenced to 10 years imprisonment in contumaciam, on the charge of murder and arson.

Telegrams from Hendaye reports that the military authorities have arrested near San Sebastian several persons who took part in the Carlist war.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PAN-ANGLICAN SYNOD.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The *Times* prints letters from the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Bishops of the United States, Canada, and the West Indies, proposing July, 1878, as the time for holding a Pan-Anglican Synod at Lambeth.

PERITONITIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Sept. 19.—Two brothers named McCarroll, who came here to work on the Chicago, Clinton & Western Railroad, went out for exercise in boxing this morning in good humor, when one of them slipped and fell, his groin striking the knee of the other. Severe pains took him at 1 o'clock, and he sent for Dr. Shrader, who pronounced it a severe case of peritonitis. This afternoon his abdomen swelled to an unusual dimension, and his suffering was very severe. To-night there is slight hope of his recovery.

INDIANS.

Thrice-Told Tale of the Sioux' Attempt to Inveigle the Blackfeet.

Among the Inducements Offered Were Plenty of Horses, Mules, and White Women.

The Peace Commissioners Get Along Poorly with the Intractable Savage.

Red Cloud's Gang Exceedingly Backward in Coming Forward.

It Is Proposed to Try the Stomachic Argument of Stopping Their Rations.

Gen. Terry Scents a Hostile Band, and Sets On His Dogs of War.

SIOUX AND BLACKFEET.

A PLOT OF THE FIRST-NAMED NATION NIPPED IN THE BUD.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—The following letter from C. E. Denny, of the Canada Mounted Police, was forwarded to the military headquarters here by the Canadian authorities, and is the first official information of the proposed alliance between the Sioux and Blackfeet which has been received by the United States Government:

FORT MACLEOD, July 18, 1876.—SIR: According to an order received on July 8, to proceed to the Blackfoot camp for the prisoner Malayd, I left Bow River on the above-mentioned date, and found the Blackfeet encamped about 30 miles above the mouth of the Red Deer River, that being about 200 miles northeast of Elbow River.

After having secured the prisoner, I was detained in the camp by a council, called by the principal Blackfeet Chiefs, who invited me to their meeting. They told me that they were very glad that we had arrived at that time. They were in a very unsettled state, owing to communications that had passed between the Blackfeet Indians, including the Blood Indians and Piegas, and the Sioux across the line.

About a month ago the Sioux sent a message to the Blackfeet camp, with a piece of tobacco, which the Blackfeet showed me. The messenger told the Blackfeet and Sioux that the tobacco was sent to them to smoke, if they were willing to come across the line and join them in fighting the Crow Indians and other tribes with whom they were at war, and also the Americans, whom they were fighting at the same time.

The Sioux promised to give the Blackfeet, if they would join them, plenty of horses and mules, which they had captured from the Americans. They also told the Blackfeet that they had plenty of white women, whom they had taken prisoners, and they promised to give them to the Blackfeet if they would join them. They also told the Blackfeet that if they would come to help them against the Americans, that after they had killed all the whites, they would come over and join the Blackfeet to exterminate the whites on this side. They also told them that the soldiers on this side were weak, and that it would take them but a short time to take any forts that they had built there, as they had taken many strong stone forts from the Americans, with small loss to themselves.

The Blackfeet had sent an answer to the Sioux, a short time before I arrived, to the effect that they could not smoke their tobacco on such terms; that they were not willing to make peace with the understanding of helping them to fight the whites, as they were their friends, and they would not fight against them.

The messenger from the Blackfeet to the Sioux had just returned when I got to their camp with the answer that the Sioux had sent. They said that as they would not come to help them against the Americans, that they would come over to this side and show the Blackfeet that the white soldiers were nothing before them, and that after they had exterminated the soldiers and taken their forts, that they would come against the Blackfeet.

In consequence of this message, the Blackfeet nation, when I reached their camp, were in a state of uncertainty, not knowing how to act. Crowfoot, the head Chief of the Blackfeet, was authorized by the nation, all of whom were present, to ask me that, in case they were attacked by the Sioux, without themselves being the aggressors, if, in case of calling us (the mounted police) to help them, whether we would do so. I told them that, in case the Sioux crossed the line and attacked the Blackfeet, without the Blackfeet giving them any cause to do so, we were bound to help them, they being the subjects of this country, and having the right of protection as well as any other subjects.

They were well pleased with what I told them, and told me that they intended always in the future to be at peace with the whites, and particularly with us; that they saw the way we had dealt with them since we were in the country, and that they were sure we were their friends.

The Chief then told me in these words: "We all see that the day is coming when the buffalo will be all killed and we shall have nothing more to live on, and then you will come into our camp and see the poor Blackfeet starving. I know that the hearts of the soldiers will be sorry for us, and that they will tell the Great Mother, who will not let her children starve." He said: "We are getting shut in. The Crees are coming from the north, and the white men from the south and east, and they are all destroying our means of living. But still, although we plainly see these days coming, we will not join the Sioux against the whites, but we will depend upon you to help us."

The Chief then told me that the Blackfeet had told him to tell me that as we were willing to help them in case the Sioux attacked them, that they would, in case of being attacked, send 2,000 warriors against the Sioux. I thanked them for their offer and told them that I would inform you of all that they had told me, and that as long as they were quiet and peaceful, they would always find us their friends, willing to do everything for their good. They expressed great satisfaction at all that I had told them, and promised to do nothing without letting me first know, and asking our advice. I distributed some tobacco amongst them, and told them to let us know of any movements of the Sioux to the north.

I left them on Friday last, camped all together, about 30 miles above the mouth of the Red Deer River.

I brought the prisoner with me, without any trouble, and arrived here this day. In haste, etc.,

(Signed) C. E. DENNY, Sub. Inspector.

To Lieut.-Col. A. G. Irwin, N. W. Mounted Police.

THE TREATY MAKERS.

A CROPPING OUT OF THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF THE NOBLE SAVAGE.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, Neb., Sept. 18, via SIDNEY, Neb., Sept. 19.—Matters begin to assume a serious aspect, and appearances indicate that there will be no Indians here to-day, notwithstanding the fact that they have all been told, a week ago, that they would be expected to give a final answer to-day. With the exception of about a dozen lodges of loafer bands, all the Indians belonging to this agency have moved away, ostensibly for the purpose of consulting with the Spotted Tail Indians, but it is now thought here that the move was for the purpose of getting away from the Commissioners, with whom they do not wish to treat, as a Spotted Tail Indian told one of our party (on the condition that his name should not be made known) that the Indians at both Agencies were considering whether they had not better run away from the Agencies altogether or fight. The Commissioners now think they will proceed to Spotted Tail to-morrow and hold a council there, if no Indians attend here. It is a curious fact that Red Cloud has been for two months past in frequent receipt of letters from Fort Peck, on the Missouri River, some of which are so heavy as to require nine cents postage. It is reported that the tenor of these letters is urging him not to sell a foot of the Black Hills country. I have some additional points from Grouard, Crook's scout, who came in recently. He says that in Crook's late fight there was seen a guidon belonging to the Seventh Cavalry, and also a number of horses and saddles belonging to Custer's command. He says that the capture of corn, sugar, and coffee, landed at the mouth of Powder River by an overloaded steamer last month, gave the hostiles abundant supplies.

STILL NO SIOUX.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, Sept. 18, via FORT LARAMIE, Wy., Sept. 19.—The expected council with the Indians, set for to-day, was a failure, no Sioux being present. The Arrapahoes came in and had a talk. They said their minds were made up, and they were willing to do all the Commissioners asked of them, but were not willing to give them answer till the Sioux gave theirs. Day after to-morrow is issue-day, and the Commissioners are seriously considering the propriety of instructing the Agent here not to issue a pound of rations to Red Cloud's people until they answer to the proposition.

The main camp of Indians is still down on Shadron Creek, 20 miles east of here.

J. W. Dear, Agency trader here, had nine horses stolen and one killed by the Indians in a raid on his hay camp on Snake River, 50 miles south on the Sidney road, last evening.

This afternoon a party of cavalry started out in pursuit of the raiders, expecting to reach the hay camp to-night, and start out on the trail early to-morrow morning.

The following letter is just received by Lieut. Eiting to-night from Blue Horse, who was sent down to Red Cloud's camp on Saturday to get the Indians to come up to-day.

BORDEAU CREEK, Sept. 18.—*Maj. W., United States Indian Agent:* I write this to inform you I got to Red Cloud's and had a council with them, and to inform you everything works well, according to Government Commissioners' wishes. I am going down to the Spotted Tail Agency on business, and will be back to you in four nights. Your friend,

BLUE HORSE,
Head of Loafer Band.

TERRY.

HE SCENTS A BAND OF HOSTILES.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—The following has been received at military headquarters:

FORT BUFORD, D. T., Sept. 11, 1876.—*Adjutant of the Military Division of Missouri, Chicago:* I arrived here on the 7th. On the 9th information reached me that a considerable body of the hostile Sioux had appeared at Wolf Point, about 85 miles above Buford. I therefore directed Maj. Reno's cavalry, with his own regiment, and Maj. Morse's battalion of the Sixth Infantry, to march from his position on the Yellowstone to that place. I go up the river to-day to meet him.

ALFRED H. TERRY, Brigadier-General.

THE RAVINE FIGHT.

A SOLITARY INDIAN WHO MULTIPLIED REMARKABLY.

New York Herald Correspondence from Crook's Column.

Firing had ceased, except occasional shots from the ravine on the west side of the village, where it was supposed a single wounded Indian lay, determined to sell his life dearly.

During the morning soldiers had been killed by shots from the ravine. Gen. Crook determined to catch the Indian alive, and caused the interpreter to make a promise of life to him. Bullets were the only reply. Soldiers posted behind him on the opposite bank had poured their fire into the ravine for hours, but still the Indian's gun was not silenced. Passing from the right to the village soldiers were saluted by bullets. Troops were deployed below the mouth of the ravine to make the approach cautiously. They crawled, with loaded guns. Bullet after bullet was sent over their heads from the depth of the ravine, and they returned, but did not silence the fire. The excitement spread through the camp, and the mouth of the ravine became the focus of a crowd. Several officers joined in the siege; the stronghold was approached by hundreds of eager soldiers under the delusion that they were to see an Indian made prisoner.

Hitherto only single shots had come from within; but suddenly there was a volley through the approaching troops, which caused an indiscribable rush away from the spot, and the wildest confusion reigned. The ravine was full of Indians, who, after the first charge in the morning, had fled there to hide. The volley wounded Private Kennedy of the Fifth Cavalry. The siege became more tragic and earnest.

Capt. Munson was foremost peering over the steep bank into the ravine, when he slipped in through a dense bramble and found himself among the Indians. The dry water-bed was narrow and deep, and hidden by brush. Several warriors lay face downward in this trench, and had built small breastworks across it with mud and roots. Behind these were a score of squaws and children. Some of these were wounded, and the mud was drenched and bushes spattered with blood.

Munson gallently seized a squaw, and, putting her papoose on his back, shoved her out. One buck was lying on a dead infant. Munson had barely a glimpse of the interior of this strange stronghold, and then dodged back to escape the muzzles of five guns over his head. Bullets hissed both ways, the soldiers pressing forward to fire. They several times swayed backward before the fire of the Indians, and the roar of musketry was like that at Antietam.

Baptiste, the Pawnee scout, dashed in and caught two other squaws and a young brave. They said the rest would surrender, but when quarter was again proposed they answered with bullets.

John White, known as Buffalo White, a friend and follower of Buffalo Bill, was shot through the heart. Baptiste just escaped a ball to kill the savage who fired it, and scalped him in an instant.

A talk was meanwhile held with the women who had been rescued. One of them, who was wounded, said she would go into the ravine and induce the Indians still alive to surrender. She went, and soon after led out a forlorn-looking group. There were several squaws and two bucks, one of them named Black Wolf. On entering the stronghold there were found three dead squaws and one dead brave. American Horse or Iron Shield was found horribly wounded in the abdomen. He was brought out and cared for by the surgeons, but died this morning.

The captives were 21 in number. When they surrendered they seemed to expect immediate death. A squaw discovered her dead papoose in a tepee, and was a picture of intense woe.

AN INDIAN'S LAST SHOT.

Black Hills Pioneer.

On Monday morning, Aug. 21, four white men, while out hunting about two miles from Deadwood, killed a deer, and while they were skinning it, one of them saw an Indian approaching them, leading his pony. He was probably trying to surprise them, but, being uncertain of their exact position, he had approached too near, and they discovered him first. One of the party snatched up his shot-gun, loaded with buck-shot, and fired both barrels, bringing down the Indian and his pony. The confident manner in which the Indian had walked toward them had led them to suppose that he was supported by a number of others, and so they quickly retreated toward Deadwood for reinforcements. A party started out to scout the country, and, on reaching the spot where the deer lay, the men saw the body of the Indian by the side of his pony, and, thinking him dead, they rushed forward. This action was fatal to one of the party, for a shot from the Indian's rifle struck him in the heart. A volley from the others killed the Indian instantly, however, and his body was quickly surrounded by the white men. The Indian had been almost riddled with buckshot, one shoulder and both legs having been broken, yet he had managed to bandage his legs and to take unerring aim with his wounded arm. Knowing that his life would be taken without doubt, he had prepared to sell it as dearly as possible, and, lying, on his back, he rested his rifle on his wounded legs and shot dead the foremost of his assailants. In his mouth was another cartridge ready to reload. His rifle was the best and latest breech-loading arm issued to the army in 1875, and it was probable that he had obtained it in the Custer or Reno fight, since an old bullet-mark in the grip of the stock showed that it had been in action.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 19.—The *Plaindealer*, a Democratic paper of Waukesha, has been purchased by Mr. Spence, and merged into the *Democrat*, of which Mr. Spence is proprietor. The aim of the purchase, it is claimed, is to have a single organ for the Democracy of Waukesha County. Before there were two, and they never worked harmoniously.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Gen. John B. Newton announces that Hallett's Point Reef will not be blown up until Sunday morning next, owing to the failure of the contractor to provide explosive materials at the time agreed upon.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The Irish team have decided to shoot with six men in a match with the Americans on Thursday next.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 19.—The census just completed shows there are in this city 1,385 children of school age, 711 being girls.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 19.—William Andrews has instituted suit against the Illinois *Journal* Company for slander, laying his damages at $5,000. Andrews has been one of the *Journal's* favorite objects of attack, and he proposes to see just how far a newspaper may assail a citizen without its proprietors becoming liable for damages.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Sept. 19.—A steam elevator for the conveyance of passengers up and down the bluff was put in operation to-day at Peru. The cars are moved upon an incline plane, and the elevation is about 125 feet. Hitherto pedestrians have ascended and descended the bluff by a long flight of stairs, and the inauguration of the steam elevator was hailed with universal pleasure.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 19.—The third annual reunion of the LaSalle County Soldiers' and Sailors' Association was held at Streator to-day. About 1,500 people were in attendance. Lieut. E. P. Murdoch, of Chicago, delivered the oration. Gen. P. C. Hayes, of Morris, Republican candidate for Congress, made a neat little speech, which was well received by the War veterans. The stand was ornamented with regimental and corps flags. The Streator Guards marched at the head of the procession, and gave a ball in the evening.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 19.—The chess-players of this city met last night to arrange for the reception of Mr. Martin, champion chess-player of England, who is to be here soon, and who will play with Mr. Shockley, of this place. He plays 10 games at once.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 19.—A project is on foot by some of our Irish fellow-citizens to invite two of the Fenians, Hogan and Wilson, who recently escaped from Australia, to visit this city. If they accept, a public reception will be tendered them.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Further Argument in the Mountain-Meadows Case at Beaver, Utah.

A Motion for the Discharge of Lee Overruled by Judge Boreman.

Reports that the Robbers Have Escaped, and that They Are Still Surrounded.

A Tragedy of the Most Remarkable Description Reported from Arkansas.

Bloody Work of a Dastardly Tramp Near Springfield, Mass.

MOUNTAIN MEADOW.

BEAVER, Utah, Sept. 18.—At the Lee trial this morning, Mr. Spicer made a motion that Lee be discharged, on the ground that the statutes of 1852, under which he was indicted, had been repealed by an act of the Governor and Territorial Legislature, passed and coming into effect March 4, 1876. He read several sections of the new penal code, citing numerous authorities. The prosecution made no reply.

Judge Boreman, replying, said: "I do not think there is anything in the point raised. Admitting that the statute of 1852 is expressly repealed, the authorities cited are not applicable to the case."

Mr. Denny began the opening address for the prosecution this morning, and continued till the recess at 2:30 p. m., confining himself to the acts of Lee in inciting the Indians to attack the emigrants before an answer to the message sent to Brigham Young was received, and acting in opposition to the directions of the council at Cedar, showing that Lee was the main leader in the massacre from beginning to end.

J. C. Foster, of Pioche, followed for the defense, and advanced the theory that Lee participated in the massacre by an order from a higher authority at Cedar, and that the witnesses were not competent because they were actual participants.

The general opinion is that the jury will agree on a verdict of "guilty, as charged in the indictment." It is said that the defense will take an appeal.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 19.—In the Beaver Court this morning Mr. Bishop began the closing speech for the defense. He denounced several witnesses having testified to such facts as related to Lee, showing that they were actual and some willing, participators in the massacre. He declared that the Church had resolved to sacrifice Lee, discarding him, and leaving him to a fate consequent on such evidence as had been introduced. He denounced the evidence of Johnson, McMurdy, and Hamblin as untrue; that these witnesses were part of a conspiracy to hang the accused; conjuring the jury not to consent to this sacrifice by their verdict, in order to leave the odium and cloud of guilt that the world had cast upon the Mormon people because of the massacre, but to throw aside the evidence of men whose hands were imbued with blood. He closed by reading a proclamation of Brigham Young, with the accompanying instructions, in September, 1857, when Governor of the Territory, as to the army supposed to be coming from the East with hostile intentions, begging the jury to consider the peculiar state of the country at the time, the emigrants having aggravated the Indians to such an extent that nothing less than their destruction would appease their wrath.

United States Attorney Howard, in his closing speech, replying to Bishop, said he had been engaged constantly the past three months sifting the facts and everything related or connected with the massacre. He came there for the purpose of trying J. D. Lee, because the evidence led and pointed to him as the main instigator and leader. He had given the jury unanswerable documentary evidence proving that the authorities of the Mormon Church knew nothing of the butchery till after it was committed; that Lee, in a letter to Brigham Young a few weeks after, had knowingly misrepresented the actual facts relative to the massacre, seeking to keep him still in ignorance. He denounced the invective hurled by Bishop against the testimony of Hamblin, McMurdy, and Johnson, and defied him or the world to disprove or impeach their testimony. He had had all the assistance any United States official could ask in any case. Nothing had been kept back, and he was determined to clear the calendar of every indictment against any and every actual participator in the massacre, but did not intend to prosecute any one lured to the Meadow at the time, many of whom were only young boys, and knew nothing of the vile plan which Lee originated and carried out for the destruction of the emigrants.

Howard finished his remarks at 3:30 p. m., and the Court adjourned till to-morrow at 10 a. m., when Judge Boreman will deliver his charge, and the case will be given to the jury.

A MURDEROUS TRAMP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 19.—The house of Jeptha Hazard, on the road from Otis to Lee, was last night the scene of one of the most unprovoked and utterly atrocious crimes ever committed in Berkshire County, the victim being Mrs. Hazard, an inoffensive old lady of 65 years. Mr. and Mrs. Hazard, an old couple, living in a house by themselves in a little-frequented locality, have not been accustomed to entertain strangers, but when a tramp, who now calls himself Charles Wood, rapped at their door on Monday evening and asked for shelter from the rain they did not turn him away, although when the storm was over they requested that he seek a lodging-place for the night elsewhere. No hard words had passed between the Hazards and the stranger, and they had no reason to suppose that he bore them any ill-will, but, as he started from the house, he seized a club near the door and commenced a violent assault upon Mr. Hazard, who, being an old man, was no match for him, especially against the disadvantage of such a weapon. Mr. Hazard had noticed his neighbor, Mr. Tillotson, a teamster and a powerful man, drive by but a short time before on his way home, and he obeyed his first impulse, which was to escape from the scoundrel, and by obtaining Tillotson's aid secure the fellow's arrest before he should flee, never thinking for a moment that he would re-enter the house and attack a harmless woman. Tillotson, on learning from Mr. Hazard how he had been beaten, ran to the house, and there, to his inexpressible horror, found Mrs. Hazard upon the floor and the tramp swinging an ax above her with the energy of a maniac, having already probably struck her four or five blows. Tillotson, at the risk of his own life, rushed upon the murderer, and, after giving him two blows on the head with a hammer, succeeded in overpowering and holding him until further assistance arrived. Mrs. Hazard lived but two hours. The tramp was taken by Sheriff Day to Otis Village, where the news rapidly spread amid the wildest excitement. For some time it seemed as though the fellow would be strung up to the nearest tree, so great was the indignation against him. But the calmer counsels of Officer Day prevailed, and it was decided to leave the murderer unmolested, and permit the law to take its course. Wood was brought this morning before Judge Pease, of Lee, and, pleading guilty to a complaint of murder in the first degree, was committed to jail at Pittsfield without the privilege of bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury. He says he had no provocation for the crime, and does not know what possessed him to commit it. All the explanation he can give is that, as he passed the door, he saw the club, and something made him seize it and impelled him to attempt the murder of the two old people.

The criminal came from France nine years ago. He says he has no friends in this country, and wishes he was dead.

THE SAFE-BURGLARY CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—The trial of the prisoners indicted as conspirators in the safe-burglary commenced to-day. The prisoners indicted were Gen. Babcock, Richard Harrington, Thomas B. Sommerville, Nettleship, Whitely. Of these, it is understood that Whitely at least will not be tried, and that he will plead the immunity obtained from the Attorney-General at the instance of the Judiciary Committee at the last session. The Babcock case proceeded to-day as far as to obtain a jury. Gen. Babcock was represented by W. A. Cook, of this city, and by Judge Fullerton, of New York. Emery Storrs did not appear as counsel. The Government was represented by District-Attorney Wells and A. G. Riddle. The latter was connected with the former trials, and it will be remembered was peremptorily dismissed by Attorney-General Williams at a period when it was thought Mr. Riddle had found the final clew to the conspiracy. There is much comment to-night at the organization of the jury in the Babcock case. It is a curious circumstance that three at least of the jurors are persons who have either held intimate relations with the District Ring or have been or are now employed by Babcock. One of the jurors was caterer at the Washington Club-House, where it is alleged that the conspiracy originated, and where the conspirators met after the burglary. Another is said to have been in the employ of Gen. Babcock in connection with the public grounds of the city, while another is a discharged Treasury clerk. Suggestions are freely made that the composition of the jury will insure a verdict of not guilty without leaving their box. If all the stories about the composition of the jury are true, it looks very much as if it was a jury organized to acquit.

A KANSAS TRAGEDY.

ATCHISON, Kan., Sept. 19.—The *Daily Champion* has an account of a horrible murder perpetrated near Sterling, Rice County, early on the morning of the 18th inst. About 9 o'clock that morning a man named Patton appeared in Sterling covered with blood, with a bullet-hole through the back of his head. One ball lodged in his neck and another through the upper lip, and lodged in his cheek-bone. His story is, substantially, that he and a companion named Douglass were arrested for horse-stealing, and were en route from Wichita to Great Bend, in charge of officers. They were laying in a wagon, shackled together, and an officer was riding horseback behind. At about sunrise Monday morning, one of the officials rode up and shot Patton through the back of the head. Douglass jumped up, and begged for his life, and was shot through the right temple, killing him instantly. The bodies were then thrown out of the wagon. Seeing Patton breathed, another shot was fired at him, the ball passing through his lip and lodging in the cheek-bone. The bodies were then dragged in towards the Arkansas River, about 200 yards, and the murderers took their departure westward. When they were out of sight Patton, who still survived, waded the Arkansas River and made his appearance at 9 o'clock at Sterling, creating quite a sensation. A party of citizens went out and found the body of the murdered man. Patton is completely exhausted from loss of blood, and lies in a very critical condition. The authorities of Wichita and Great Bend have been telegraphed to. Patten's story is that he belonged to a gang of horse-thieves, and peached on them, and that the man who shot him was the Captain of the band. Great excitement exists in Rice County over this bloody affair.

THE ROBBERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 19.—The Northfield robbers were heard from again at 3 o'clock this morning, making tracks for the Missouri River, on a pair of black horses, which they forced a farmer near Canton, Dak., to loan them. There were but two of them, and they left word with the farmer from whom they took the horses for their pursuers, telling them to go to hell, should they ask him about them. They boasted of their exploits, and said there were not men enough in this part of the country to take them. Another party of 10 men on horseback, armed with repeating rifles, left here this afternoon to patrol the Missouri River at the point the robbers are evidently making for.

To the Western Associated Press.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 19.—The pursuit of the Northfield robbers has been given up, and the pursuers have returned home. Two of the robbers were followed into Dakota to a point between Sioux City and Yankton. It is not positively known in what direction the other four escaped, though they are undoubtedly out of reach of the officers and citizens of this State. The bankers of this city to-day subscribed a fund of $500 for the widow of Heywood, the bank cashier murdered by the robbers, and have printed a circular which they propose to send to banks in all parts of the country, asking offerings on the part of each as a recognition of rare fidelity to duty.

RAILROAD VANDALS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 19.—Freight-train No. 9, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, bound west, was wrecked about 9 o'clock last evening a short distance east of this city. A misplaced switch caused the accident, and the same train was wrecked at the same place and in a similar manner some five weeks ago. The scene of the catastrophe is near Oakwood Cemetery, where there is a safety switch. As the train approached, the engineer, Al Jenkins, discovered the open switch, and did his best to stop his train, but was unsuccessful, and the engine, tender, and three cars were ditched and three other cars thrown from the track.

The cars ditched were badly demolished, and the merchandise they contained piled up in a promiscuous heap, but not damaged to any great extent. The engineer was slightly injured in the shoulder, but no other person was hurt.

That the train was purposely wrecked admits of no doubt. Both switches had been unlocked, and the spikes removed from a rail—which had been fastened as secure as possible—so that it could be easily moved. When the former accident occurred, the locks to the switches had been left near by, but this time the locks were thrown away. The railroad authorities know of no one in the vicinity who is prejudiced against the Company sufficiently to do such a villainous deed.

A WOLF.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 19.—A. J. Nichols, formerly an agent for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company in this city, and afterwards traveler from place to place learning bankers and clerks how to detect counterfeit money, has just been arrested for "shoving the queer" by Detective J. G. Shattuck, who has worked the case admirably, and nabbed him at Newton, Jasper County, Ia. Nichols does not deny the charge, as he has passed bills ranging from $5 to $20 in 20 or 30 different places. They also found $70 or $80 on his person. Mr. Nichols was a good and modest-appearing young man, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. It is a hard blow to his relatives, as they are honest, straightforward people, and in good circumstances.

OUTRAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., Sept. 19.—A wretch named Daniel Burke, living about four miles north of this city, was arrested yesterday by Deputy-Sheriff Kersby, of Racine County, Wis., for committing an outrage upon the person of a little girl named Josephine Keller, who lives 12 miles from Burlington, Wis. The deed was committed last Thursday while the little girl's parents were absent, and the officers have been in hot pursuit ever since, but did not succeed in capturing him until yesterday. Burke was brought before Justice Church this morning and pleaded guilty, but refused to go to Wisconsin without a requisition from the Governor, which will probably be obtained.

CAUGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 19.—William Patterson, accused of stealing a package containing $1,015 from the transfer office of the American Express Company at Fort Wayne, Ind., has been arrested here by the city police on information furnished by Detective Hazen, of Cincinnati. Patterson was a telegraph-operator, working in the same building with the express office. He has agreed to waive a requisition, and go with Hazen to Fort Wayne.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 19.—Last night the police arrested a man named Henry Truax upon a charge of having killed his son. The body of young Truax was found in the river here on Sunday, he having been drowned two weeks ago. It was said by the persons who gave the information to the officers that the father and his boy were in a boat together, and that the former pushed the latter overboard.

A FOUL CRIME.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 19.—At the examination of the parties charged with having murdered Charles Smith, of Chesaning, and burned his body, to-day, it was developed that Alexander had stated that he would like to shoot Smith, and that his brother-in-law, Cargin, had had altercations with Smith, and was only dissuaded from assaulting him by the persuasions of the wife of Smith. Great interest is manifested in the proceedings.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA ROW.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 19.—Two companies of Federal troops from Aiken arrived at Rouse's Bridge this morning. The whites agreed to disperse upon the Federal officers promising to disarm the negroes and arrest the parties charged with the crime. It is known that two whites and six negroes were killed and several wounded. The white clubs have gone home.

A MISSOURI DISPUTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19.—At Fayette, Hardin Co., Mo., to-day, a difficulty occurred over a game of cards between Brant Pierce and Tobias Williams, prominent citizens of the county, during which Pierce was shot and instantly killed by his antagonist. The murderer was arrested.

HORSES STOLEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 19.—A span of horses and a democrat wagon were stolen from the farm of Mr. John Hibner, who lives south of this city, last night. No clew to the thieves.

SET FREE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 19.—A verdict of not guilty was returned this evening by the jury in the trial of Andy J. Barnes for the murder of Michael J. Fitzpatrick.

RAILROAD THIEVES ARRESTED.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Several thieves and keepers of "fences," who have been preying upon the Red and Blue Line cars, were arrested here yesterday by the railroad detectives.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Boland, the well-known druggist at No. 53 Clark street, has made a great hit in the "Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron." We advise those who are suffering from nervousness, impoverished blood, weakness, or impaired digestion, to try it.

Burnett's Cocoaine is the best and cheapest hair-dressing in the world.

VEGETINE.

CANCER

CAN BE CURED,

All that may be Said to the Contrary Notwithstanding.

The following extraordinary cure of a Cancer, which had been pronounced beyond the reach of medicine by the best medical skill of New England, certainly merits the most profound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are now daily prescribing VEGETINE in New England, where it has already become firmly established, and is recognized by all classes of people to be the only reliable Blood Purifier.

APPROVED STATEMENT.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass., March 24, 1869.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir: In the year 1860, while residing at Portland, Me., I was afflicted with a Cancer on my nose, which made rapid progress. All of the best physicians there were consulted, without any benefit. For a period of six years it continued to increase and extend, until it was invading my whole system. I suffered the most excruciating pains, until my nose was nearly gone, and I found it was approaching a fatal termination. Being burnt out of house and home by the great fire of 1866, I moved here, when I was entreated to try the Indian Blood Remedy, VEGETINE, and, suffering greatly, without hope or confidence in relief by any medicine, I finally consented to try it; and only those who have a similar suffering can realize my feelings, when, after two months' trial, I found the open sore commencing to heal. Gaining confidence that the disease was being successfully combatted by the VEGETINE (for I took no other medicine), I faithfully continued its use, and in six months the cancer was healed and my health fully restored.

I am confident if I had used VEGETINE in the early stages of the disease it would have arrested its progress and saved years of great suffering. I desire simply that others may be benefited and attention called to its usefulness; and, in the interest of suffering humanity only, I cheerfully add my testimonial to its entire success in my case; and, though I have lost nearly all of my nose, my face is entirely healed and I enjoy good health. My husband joins with me in approving this statement.

MRS. JOHN PATTERSON,
39 Everett-st.

Fully concurring in the above.

JOHN PATTERSON.

The above statement is from one who was a great sufferer for many years, trying many physicians and many remedies, and not finding relief until trying this remedy—the VEGETINE. Does it not conclusively show the searching, cleansing, purifying, and healing qualities of the VEGETINE? Have you any doubt about trying the VEGETINE for diseases of the blood? If you have, reference can be given to over five hundred who have voluntarily given testimony of its cures.

All Diseases of the Blood.

If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify, and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

Seventy-one Years of Age.

EAST MARSHFIELD, Aug. 22, 1870.

MR. STEVENS:

Dear Sir: I am 71 years of age; have suffered many years with Kidney Complaint, weakness in my back and stomach. I was induced by friends to try your VEGETINE, and I think it the best medicine for weakness of the kidneys I ever used. I have tried many remedies for this complaint, and never found so much relief as from the VEGETINE. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system. Many of my acquaintances have taken it, and I believe it to be good for all the complaints for which it is recommended.

Yours truly, JOSIAH H. SHERMAN.

Recommend It Heartily.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1870.

MR. STEVENS:

Dear Sir: I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and general debility of the system.

I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints. Yours respectfully,

MRS. MONROE PARKER,
386 Athens-st.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

BLACK GOODS.

West End Dry Goods House.

BLACK GOODS

DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

1 case 46-in Black Cashmere at $1, worth $1.25.

1 case 46-in Black Cashmere at $1.25, worth $1.50.

10 pcs 40-in Black Cashmere at 65c.

Black Cashmere at 75c, worth 90c.

Black Cashmere at 80, 85 and 90c, former price $1, $1.10, and $1.15.

1 case Black Cashmere at $1, extra value.

BLACK ALPACAS.

20 pcs at 25c, less than cost.

Qualities at 30, 40, 45 are great bargains.

Our 50c Alpaca is fully equal 60c goods bought elsewhere.

Black Mohairs and Brilliantines from 50c up.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

Madison and Peoria-sts.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Growing Demand from the Interior for Advances.

The Local Loan Market Fairly Active---Clearings, $3,300,000.

The Produce Markets Irregular—Provisions Lower, but Close Firm.

Breadstuffs Stronger Early, and Close Easier.

FINANCIAL.

The business of the loan market is becoming more active, and all the indications point to a sharp demand for advances to country and city borrowers in the next 60 days. The supply of loanable funds is still in excess of the needs of borrowers, but the banks are beginning to regulate their discounts in such a way as to be able to accommodate their regular customers through the season without difficulty. A cautious policy is more than ever desirable, since deposits are not high, compared with the figures of a year ago, and the source from which accommodations can be extended is proportionately restricted. The loan market in the interior is in need of larger advances daily from the currency centres, and a heavy movement of capital in the shape of currency and loans has already begun to flow from Chicago, New York, St. Louis, and other points of accumulation throughout the country, to move the crops. Trade in Chicago is in a satisfactory condition, and manufacturers are prosperous. The supply of paper of all kinds is fair for the season.

Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers. Outside rates vary from 5¼ per cent for the choicest short-time paper to regular rates. On the street the demand for paper is good, but the supply is scant. Rates are as quoted above.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 50c per $1,000 discount.

The orders from the country for currency were moderate.

The clearings were $3,300,000.

THE COMMERCIAL PRESS ON THE REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

The Boston *Globe* says: We continue to note an awakening in trade, and this is accompanied by a revival of confidence in the future. According to the Philadelphia *North American*, "Stocks of all kinds of merchandise are diminishing; sales have been large enough in many cases to warrant an advance in price, and such an advance has really been made by reducing the inducements long held out to purchasers. With this, stocks are being sold down and sales made to arrive, and there is a spirit among buyers from every quarter that indicates a continuation of the condition." At Baltimore, the *Gazette* tells us, "in trade circles the improved feeling heretofore noticed continues, while the general aspect of the business situation is satisfactory and encouraging." At Pittsburg, the *Gazette* sums up the situation thus: "There are now real indications of an improving spirit in financial affairs. The banks report more calls for discounts, especially from country correspondents; city depositors are also a little more liberal in their offerings, and, in fact, more activity all around is reported." The Kansas City (Mo.) *Times* reports the jobbing merchants, with scarce an exception, as having transacted a large and most satisfactory trade during the past week, while dealers in some of the leading lines have been crowded, working night and day to keep things even, receiving and shipping large quantities of goods. In another part of the same journal we read: "As an evidence of the great improvement that is taking place here, a prominent banker in one of the oldest banks in the city stated yesterday that this season's business had been better by far than any previous season of the bank's existence, and was constantly improving." A letter from Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 12, announces a decided improvement in the business of the city in nearly all lines of trade. The last three days of the week had shown increased activity, although the weather and roads had checked deliveries by wagons. At St. Louis, according to the *Times*, "trade continues to pursue a steady and generally improved course. Bank loans show a general increase in volume from day to day, and the distribution of money to the interior is gradually growing through the various avenues of trade. Produce operators and commission men are sending considerable amounts of currency to their customers, and bills on Southern and Eastern cities indicate a good movement of products in these directions." The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* reports increasing orders from the country, and that trade generally is about all that could be expected. At New Orleans there is a moderate movement in most descriptions of merchandise, with indications of increasing activity as the season advances. At Galveston, Charleston, Richmond, and other commercial centres, the same remarks apply. Savannah alone is at a dead halt, owing to the yellow-fever, the unfavorable influences of which are felt more or less in the surrounding country. The New York *Daily Bulletin* says of the situation in New York: "We have but to repeat that in all the leading branches of trade there is now a healthful activity, moderate in its details, but quite imposing in the aggregate. It is a long while since the city witnessed the presence of so many country merchants as at present. These come not from one section but from all, and, though the Philadelphia Centennial may have helped to draw them hither, they have to transact more or less trade, of which New York gets the benefit. The auction rooms have been thronged from day to day, and the readiness with which goods have sold there at appreciative prices is matter at once of surprise and congratulation. In the markets for general merchandise there is fair activity, and prices as a rule have a hardening tendency. The distribution of goods from the seaboard to the interior is large, and is stimulated by the expectation that the existing low rates for railroad transportation will not extend beyond the close of navigation. The disposition to take advantage of these low rates is very marked."

NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURING STOCKS.

Manufacturing stocks in New England have hardly yet felt the impulse of the better times. The Boston *Journal of Commerce* of the 16th inst. says:

Another dull week and few transactions. It may be that stocks are not so much pressed on the market, but, with rare exceptions, the demand has not increased. We note that Bates has advanced to 72¼. This is the first public sale since May 13, at 68¾, and at the price of to-day the stock is very cheap with anything like fair times. Boott, always a favorite, has gained from 1,330, June 14, to 1,445; but this appears to be the extent of improvement. Atlantic Mills (new) declined from 100 to 98 for two shares, and the old stock remains at 19¼, though only scattering shares are to be had. Dwight at 350, and Lyman, 60, are unchanged. Newmarket declined from 452½, July 26, to 449; Pepperell, 717½ to 715; and Sandwich Glass, 40 to 30 per share, but it is doubtful if much stock could be had at this low figure.

AUGUST BULLION PRODUCT.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 12th inst. gives the following approximate estimate of the bullion product of the producing mines for the fiscal month of August:

Belcher	$200,000
California	1,7[illegible]3,700
Chollar-Potosi	47,000
Consolidated Imperial	77,800
Consolidated Virginia	828,600
Leopard	50,000
Manhattan	104,000
Northern Belle	90,000
Ophir	393,000
Ontario (Utah)	41,300
Tybo Consolidated	66,000
Total	$3,191,400

The figures for Belcher, Leopard, and Northern Belle are estimated in part. Of the above, about 50 per cent is in gold.

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS ON 'CHANGE.

The following quotations were made on call at the Stock Exchange:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	176	....
Third National Bank	100	....
Fifth National Bank	180	200
Corn Exchange Bank	150	....
Union National Bank	125	....
Commercial National Bank	150	....
German National Bank	....	125
National Bank of Commerce	....	75
National Bank of Illinois	109	112
Merchants' National	260	....
Home National Bank	90	....
Central National Bank	75	76
Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Co	....	160
Hide and Leather Bank	....	100
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	101	....
North Division Railway	122½	....
South Division Railway	135	140
West Division Railway	157½	162½
American Insurance Co	150	....
Traders' Insurance Co	120	125
Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Co	115	....
North Chicago Rolling-Mills	30	45
Union Rolling-Mills	75	90
Calumet & Chicago Dock Co	5	....
Pullman Palace Car Co	....	72½
Chamber of Commerce	66	70
Exposition, old	42	....
Cook County 7s, due 1880	105	....
Cook County 7s, due 1885	105¼	....
Cook County 7s, due 1892	107	108
Cook County 7s, due 1890	100¼	....
Chicago City 6 per cent	99½	....
Chicago City 7 per cent—1890 or later	105¼	106½
Chicago City 7 per cent—1890 or later (sewerage)	105¼	106¼
Chicago City 7 per cent—1890 or later (water)	105¼	106¼
Chicago City certificates, 6 per cent (old)	95	....
Chicago City 7s (old), past due	96	98½
Chicago City certificates, tax 1875	96	....
Chicago City certificates, tax 1876	100¼	101
Lincoln Park 7s	94	96
South Park 7s—Short	96	99
West Park 7s	....	95
Lake View 7s	95	97½
Hyde Park 7s	94	....
Town of Cicero 10s	100	....
West Division Railway 8s	105	107
Chicago Gas Co. 10s	105	....

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ¶ ct. bonds	*105¼	*106¾
Chicago City 7 ¶ ct. sewerage	*105¼	*106¾
Chicago City 7 ¶ ct. water loan	*105¼	*106¾
Cook County 7 ¶ ct. bonds	*105½	*106½
West Park 7 ¶ ct. bonds	....	*95
North Chicago 7 ¶ ct. bonds (Lincoln Park)	*94	*96
City Railway, South Side	135	140
City Railway, West Side	150	....
City Railway, North Side	122½	124
Traders' Insurance Company	120	125
Chamber of Commerce	70	75
Exposition stock	25	35
Exposition stock (scrip)	25	....

*And interest.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sight.	Sixty day.
Sterling	483½	485
Paris—francs	522½	520
Belgium	522½	518¾
Switzerland	522½	518¾
Austria	....	42
Sweden	....	27¼
Germany	94	94½

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 109¼@110 in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 91⅜@90⅞c on the dollar in gold.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	118½	118¾
United States 5-20s of '65	112¼	112¾
5-20s of '65—January and July	113¼	113¾
5-20s of '67—January and July	116¼	116¾
5-20s of '68—January and July	118	118¼
10-40s	115¼	115½
United States new 5s of '81	114¾	115¼
United States currency 6s	126¼	....

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Gold opened at 109⅞, and closed at 109⅞@110. Borrowing rates, ½ to 3. Loans were also made flat.

Governments were strong.

Railroad bonds were strong and higher for Northwestern and coal issues.

State securities were quiet.

Stocks opened strong, and, with one or two exceptions, advanced ¼ to 2⅝, the coal shares leading the upward movement. After the second call there was a reaction of ¼ to 1. The bears made a raid on New York Central, selling it down to 98 regular and 96c seller sixty. To-day is the first time the stock sold below par since July, 1874. The fall in Central was used against the whole market, and towards the close prices were off in most instances ¼ to 1⅜ from the highest point of the day. The coal shares, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Northwestern, and Michigan Central closed up firm. A large amount of Lake Shore has recently been taken out of the street by investors, and the bears, finding it difficult to borrow cash stock, have resorted to the expedient of dealing in seller sixty. On the other hand, the bulls, encouraged by the increase in earnings, and confident of a 2-per-cent dividend in February, talk of much higher prices at no distant date. The Northwestern Directors expect to declare a dividend on preferred stock in November. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, at their meeting yesterday, passed a resolution calling in for redemption Jan. 1, 1877, $125,000 of their mortgage sinking-fund bonds; $800,000 of said bonds have been heretofore redeemed by a sinking fund, making a total, with this call, of $925,000 paid from the proceeds of land-sales and interest on the investment of the sinking fund.

Transactions were 112,000 shares, of which 14,000 were Western Union, 4,500 Rock Island, 5,000 St. Paul, 2,500 Wabash, 25,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 New York Central, 6,600 Michigan Central, 19,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and 20,000 New Jersey Central.

Money market easy; 1½@2. Prime mercantile paper, 4@6.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $23,000.

Customs receipts, $503,000.

Clearings, $19,000,000.

Produce exports for the week, $5,422,000.

Sterling steady; active; 60 days', 483; sight, 484½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118¾	New 5s	115¼
Coupons, '65	112¼	10-40s	115¼
New	113¼	Coupons	115¼
Coupons, '67	116¾	Currencies	126¼
Coupons, '68	118¼		

STOCKS.

Western Union	71¾	C., C., C. & I.	36¾
Quicksilver	13	New Jersey Central	24¼
Quicksilver pfd	17	Rock Island	104¾
Pacific Mail	22⅜	St. Paul	30¾
Mariposa	4¼	St. Paul pfd	65¾
Mariposa pfd	5¾	Wabash	3⅝
Adams Express	109½	Wabash pfd	4
Wells-Fargo	83½	Fort Wayne	102
American	60	Terre Haute	2
United States	64	Terre Haute pfd	10
New York Central	98	Chicago & Alton	97¾
Erie	10	Chicago & Alton pfd	108
Erie pfd	15	Ohio & Miss	12¾
Harlem	136	Del., Lack. & W	76¾
Harlem pfd	133	A. & P. Telegraph	15½
Michigan Central	39¾	Missouri Pacific	3
Panama	128	A. & P. Tel. pfd	1¾
Union Pacific	63	Chi., Burlington & Q.	116
Lake Shore	53	Hannibal & St. Joe	12¾
Illinois Central	85¾	Central Pacific bonds	110¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	90	Union Pac. bonds	106½
Northwestern	36¾	U. Pac. land-grants	104
Northwestern pfd	61	U. Pac. sinking-fund	91¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	44	Virginia, old	25
Tennessee 6s, new	44	Missouri	107¼
Virginia, new	25		

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—The latest quotations to-day are as follows:

Consolidated Virginia	57¼	Crown Point	11¾
California	61¾	Yellow Jacket	27¼
Segregated Belcher	78	Alpha	46¼
Ophir	58¾	Belcher	22
Chollar	90	Confidence	17
Savage	19	Sierra Nevada	14¼
Imperial	4¾	Exchequer	14¼
Mexican	34½	Overman	74
Gould & Curry	15½	Justice	19¾
Best & Belcher	48	Caledonia	7¾
Hale & Norcross	10¾		

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19.—Gold 110.

Sight exchange on New York ¼ premium.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 534.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Consols, money and account, 95⅝.

United States bonds, '65s, 106; '67s, 109; 10-40s, 108; new 5s, 107¾; New York Central, 100; Erie, 9⅜; preferred, 18.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—Rentes, 106f 47½c.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 19.—United States bonds, new 5s, 103¼.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, Sept. 19:

CITY PROPERTY.

Milwaukee av, 497 1-10 ft n w of Hoyne st, s w f, 22x200 ft, dated June 6	$1,400
Thirty-ninth st, 113 ft e of Johnson place, s f, 21⅙x110 ft, dated Aug. 25	8,500
Twenty-second st, 82 ft e of Trumbull av, n f, 50x125 ft, dated Sept. 16	400
Thirty-first st, 152 ft e of Wabash av, s f, 50x173⅓ ft, dated Sept. 8	12,500
Lowe av, 168 ft s of Thirty-sixth st, w f, 24x123 7-10 ft, dated Sept. 5	600
West Nineteenth st, n e cor of Hoyne st, s f, 48x124 ft, with improvements, dated Sept. 14	2,450
Earl st, 217⅓ ft w of Garibaldi st, s f, 24x90 ft, dated June 23	790
Indiana av, 186⅔ ft n of Thirtieth st, w f, 23⅓x178 ft, dated Sept. 18	2,325
Wentworth av, n e cor Thirtieth st, w f, 58 8-10x120 ft; also Lyman av, s e cor of Arch st, n f, 53¾@212 ft, dated Sept. 19	7,000
Twelfth st, s w corner of St. Louis av, n f, 297¼x317 ft, dated Sept. 11	5,000
LeMoyne st, 168 ft e of Hoyne av, n f, 35¼x162 ft, dated Sept. 16	1,500
Milwaukee av, 100 ft n w of Girard st, s w f, 25x118 ft, dated Sept. 16	2,500
West Van Buren st, 425 ft w of California av, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 18	800

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Arnold st, 170 ft n of Fifty-ninth st, w f, 200x136 ft, dated Sept. 15	$8,000
Wilson st, 46 ft e of Union st, s f, 25x126½ ft, dated Sept. 18	1,000
Wilson st, 25 ft w of Green st, s f, 25x126½ ft, dated Sept. 11	400

WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Alice st, 211 ft e of Perry av, n f, 90x102 ft, dated Sept. 2	$4,400

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts. 1876.	Receipts. 1875.	Shipments. 1876.	Shipments. 1875.
Flour, brls	8,781	6,213	4,854	4,322
Wheat, bu	108,389	138,616	24,014	7,730
Corn, bu	137,670	133,555	117,526	8,203
Oats, bu	47,922	70,165	23,894	44,777
Rye, bu	16,496	6,797	32,795	810
Barley, bu	40,850	28,298	3,385	11,080
Grass seed, lbs	191,883	110,845	188,070	162,185
Flaxseed, lbs	332,050	818,032	202,675	280,310
B. corn, lbs	56,000	35,470	335	21,672
C. meats, lbs	64,213	220,800	829,042	638,559
Beef, brls	....	....	1	85
Pork, brls	287	199	663	712
Lard, lbs	20,500	39,976	571,399	152,253
Tallow, lbs	46,888	18,437	48,000	20,000
Butter, lbs	219,496	123,632	43,790	97,420
Live hogs, No	12,789	4,438	8,113	3,827
Cattle, No	3,722	2,658	1,355	1,671
Sheep, No	415	216	....	....
Hides, lbs	170,313	332,245	202,310	471,198
Highwines, brls	250	174	226	216
Wool, lbs	222,451	109,788	81,990	18,631
Potatoes, bu	1,728	756	380	....
Coal, tons	6,433	....	1,354	....
Hay, tons	10	....	20	....
Lumber, m	11,431	6,538	1,857	2,557
Shingles, m	3,950	1,145	827	593
Salt, brls	224	120	1,289	1,750
Poultry, lbs	....	2,943	....	....
Poultry, coops	57	287	....	....
Game, pkgs	79	288	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	351	1,314	44	369
Cheese, bxs	2,496	562	210	262
G. apples, brls	1,129	2,530	150	483
Beans, bu	8	....	9	....

Withdrawn from store on Monday for city consumption: 1,331 bu wheat, 2,797 bu corn, 2,250 bu oats, 342 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Tuesday morning: 4 cars No. 1 red winter wheat, 4 cars No. 2 Northwestern wheat, 14 cars No. 1 spring, 100 cars No. 2 do, 26 cars No. 3 do, 19 cars rejected do, 4 cars no grade (171 wheat); 29 cars and 17,900 bu high-mixed corn, 81 cars and 47,700 bu No. 2 do, 31 cars and 5,300 bu rejected do, 1 car no grade (142 corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 3 cars and 2,000 bu white do, 9 cars No. 2 do, 19 cars and 3,000 bu rejected do (32 oats); 8 cars No. 1 rye, 17 cars and 1,000 bu No. 2 do, 3 cars rejected do (28 rye); 29 cars No. 2 barley, 34 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected do (68 barley). Total (441 cars), 248,000 bu. Inspected out: 108,917 bu wheat, 149,742 bu corn, 1,855 bu oats, 37,205 bu rye, 4,722 bu barley.

A specimen of the way in which Chicago interferes in the business of the Eastern States is found in the following fact: Last week a Chicago house received from Great Britain a lot of about $2,000 worth of spectacle glasses, and sent them to a firm in New England, being able to pay carriage both ways and yet lay the goods down on the other side of the Alleghenies at less than they could be imported for direct from Europe.

It is estimated by parties who are regarded as authorities in Canada, that the wheat crop of the Dominion this year is not far from 10,000,000 bu less than sufficient to meet the home demand for consumption. This deficiency must be met by importations from the United States. It is a rather large "straw," and, with a short crop in England, and a yield below the average in Russia, it now looks as if wheat ought to be worth at least $1.00 per bu in Chicago.

The receipts of wheat yesterday were rather light in Chicago and Milwaukee, and those of the previous day large in Toledo and St. Louis. Toledo received 76,000 bu and St. Louis 84,000 bu Monday. We note that 50 car-loads received in Milwaukee Monday passed through Chicago Saturday. The price in the more northern city is sufficiently above our own to draw the wheat thither. We do not corner here with a rush.

The Directors of the Board of Trade have wisely decided that it is not advisable to declare wheat out of condition in any other house than that of Neely & Hambleton, but they have adopted a set of resolutions in regard to warehouses which are supposed to be only a preliminary to more precise declarations next week. They hold that no receipts for grain shall be regular unless issued by parties of undoubted financial standing, or unless the warehouses in which such grain is stored can be easily reached by vessels of ordinary draft and railroad cars, and have proper facilities for loading. They also require that regular warehouses shall place doctored or cleaned grain in special bins, and issue the identical grain on presentation of the receipts, so that such grain will not be deliverable on contracts where the same is not specified. Any failure to observe these "points" will render a warehouse liable to be thrown out from the list of regular houses.

The most important of these regulations is that in regard to cleaned or doctored grain. There should be no restriction on parties buying grain and improving it as much as possible by cleaning; but the men who buy grain should not be obliged to take that improved stuff, whether they want it or not. If the grain is really better after treatment than it was before, it will soon command a premium; and if it is not worth as much as other grain, it is simply a wrong to the holders of other grain that the whole should be mixed together. That tub should stand on its own bottom, and not maintain an existence simply by a barnacle-like adhesion to other tubs about the quality of which there is no question. If cleanliness be next to godliness, then the cleaned grain should be set apart as too sacred to be contaminated by admixture with that which has not been subjected to the scrubbing process. By all means give it the chance that is accorded to a "special brand."

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and somewhat irregular on the whole, though prices were steadier than the recent average. Provisions were easier, and wheat, corn, and oats stronger, with an upward tendency in barley, and not much change in other departments. The shipping movement of the day was slow till just before the close; but the weekly posting showed an unusual decrease of our stocks in store, amounting to nearly 1,000,000 bu, eight-ninths of which was corn. The weather was clear, and apparently settled for a fine spell, which led operators to expect fair results in the future, and prevented any temporary strength based on the expectation of a short supply, while the markets at other points were generally firm on breadstuffs.

There was considerable life in the dry-goods market. At the leading houses a goodly number of buyers were to be seen, and purchases were on a more generous scale than for several seasons past. Prices were very firm. Mallory and Allen pink prints have been advanced to 7½c. In the grocery market no important change was apparent. Business continues to improve, and prices of most articles in the list show positive firmness. Coffees and teas still have an upward tendency. The dried-fruit market remains without much animation, orders being strictly in accordance with current needs. Fish were meeting with a fair share of attention, and were steadily held. In the butter and cheese markets the situation was the same as for two or three days past, the former meeting with a large demand and ruling very firm, while the latter was quiet and easy. Leather was firm under light stocks and an improving demand. The bagging trade was quoted quiet, with prices only indifferently sustained.

At the wholesale lumber market the demand was again limited and the market easy under liberal offerings, and some grades were lower. The yard market was still rather quiet, though trade is improving, and, with a few more pleasant days to dry up the country roads, business will doubtless increase all through the interior. The wool market was moderately active and firm. Timothy seed was in better request at unchanged prices, and other seeds were quiet. Hops were firm, with few arriving, as growers are not willing to sell at the prices offered by dealers. Hides were firm. Broom-corn was in fair request and steady. Green fruits were in large supply and easier, with a few exceptions. The street was flooded with chickens, and they were slow of sale at reduced prices. Eggs ruled easier. Potatoes in car lots were reported to be in demand for shipment and slow at retail, the farmers from the surrounding country having brought in a sufficient quantity to keep the small grocers in supplies.

Lake freights were dull at former rates, at about 2½c for corn to Buffalo by sail, but all the business on through rates. Rail freights were quiet, without change in quotations, agents asking 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17½c to Baltimore, and 25c to Boston per 100 lbs. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 10c for corn and 10½c for wheat to New York, and 11c on corn via Buffalo to Boston. Freight engagements were reported for 210,000 bu corn.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates. The stocks of wheat in the two last columns are the totals of old and new:

	Sept. 18, 1876.	Sept. 12, 1876.	Sept. 20, 1875.
Wheat—			
No. 2 W. W.	1,223	....	....
No. 1 white	....	....	399
No. 1 red	3,636	1,108	....
No. 2 red	6,302	700	507
No. 3 winter	1,961	742	2,561
Rejected winter	8,327	8,327	479
No. 1 spring	4,035	31,675	19,803
New No. 1 spring	13,791	....	....
No. 2 spring	595,951	828,904	147,324
New No. 2 spring	219,799	....	....
No. 3 spring	24,431	102,849	142,587
New No. 3 spring	55,759	....	....
Rejected spring	33,831	29,366	114,322
New rejected spring	5,347	....	....
No grade spring	....	....	3,447
No. 1 N. W. spring	2,493	3,981	19,332
No. 2 N. W. spring	71,856	93,631	114,184
New No. 2 N. W. do	6,970	....	....
Total	1,055,762	1,101,283	564,945
Corn—			
No. 1	4,918	4,918	12,574
No. 2	240,793	736,508	526,762
Rejected	90,908	200,075	107,044
No grade	5,583	1,272	9,709
High mixed	77,559	319,335	218,812
New do	8,973	10,089	....
Yellow	267	267	18,744
White	....	....	404
New mixed	9,013	9,386	....
Total	438,074	1,281,890	894,049
Oats—			
No. 2	33,569	72,756	126,210
No grade	5,056	5,646	1,343
Rejected	127,657	143,003	82,032
No. 2 white	26,500	57,224	54,576
Total	192,582	278,579	264,161
Rye—			
No. 1	12,879	17,490	1,041
New No. 1	370	....	....
No. 2	56,286	29,447	32,051
New No. 2	27,938	37,550	12,931
Rejected	11,760	9,724	6,229
New rejected	1,238	1,975	13,404
No grade	6,431	980	....
Total	116,902	96,966	65,656
Barley—			
No. 1	....	449	....
No. 2	274,771	274,782	26,076
New No. 2	26,166	32,266	2,365
No. 3	11,116	11,437	17,250
New No. 3	40,282	34,979	....
Rejected	7,123	10,906	30,035
New do	4,300	6,930	5,225
No grade	....	....	2,366
Total	374,794	371,865	84,808

Total of all kinds in store, 2,178,114 bu. These figures show a decrease during last week of 45,521 bu wheat, 843,816 bu corn, 85,997 bu oats, and an increase of 19,936 bu rye, 2,929 bu barley. Total decrease, 952,469 bu. The above noted quantities of Northwestern wheat include 342 bu No. 1 Minnesota and 18,616 bu No. 2 Minnesota.

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS.

Received Sept. 19, 1876: Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 5 cases dry goods; J. Cox & Co., 3 cases artificial flowers; C. Gossage & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Frank Sturges & Co., 150 boxes tin; John V. Farwell & Co., 1 case dry goods; Field, Leiter & Co., 3 cases dry goods. Amount of duties collected, $7,108.09.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were rather more active in pork and meats, quiet on lard, and less weak, though the market was lower early, and dull during a part of the session. Hogs were again in large supply, or rather larger than heretofore, and quoted 12½c per 100 lbs lower, which made sellers of product quite anxious early, and led to a decline. Afterwards the feeling was firmer, a good many operators thinking that prices have gone about low enough for the present. The current quotations of year product are really far below hog prices, and the animal will have to come down to the neighborhood of 5c per lb to permit contracts now on to be filled without loss to the sellers.

MESS PORK—Was active, and declined 20c per brl early, then advanced 35c, and closed about 10c higher than the previous evening, with a fair demand from the short interest. Sales were reported of 70 brls cash at $16.15; 250 brls do at $15.90; 8,500 brls seller October at $15.75@16.10; and 8,000 brls seller the year at $14.37½@14.70. Total, 16,820 brls. The market closed firm at $16.10@16.15 cash or seller September; $16.02½@16.05 seller October; and $14.65@14.67½ seller the year.

Extra prime pork was nominal at $13.25@13.50.

Lard—Was less active, and very tame early, and declined 10c per 100 lbs, but improved subsequently, and closed a shade firmer than the previous evening. Sales were reported of 500 tcs seller September at $10.30; 2,500 tcs seller October at $10.05@10.12½; 7,000 tcs seller the year at $8.95@9.12½; and 500 tcs seller January at $8.97½@9.00. Total, 10,500 tcs. The market closed firm at $10.25@10.30 cash or seller the month; $10.10@10.12½ seller October; $9.25@9.30 seller November; and $9.10@9.12½ seller the year. Summer lard was nominal at 10c per 100 lbs below the price for winter-rendered.

Meats—Were irregular. For immediate delivery there was a fair demand at previous prices, with light offerings; while for delivery one to two weeks hence there were more sellers than buyers, and winter lots were dull, though short ribs were not so weak as the previous day. Sales were reported of 200,000 lbs short ribs (at St. Joseph, Mo.) at 8⅛c; 50,000 lbs do (here) seller October at $8.17½; 75 boxes summer do at 8⅝@9c; 100 boxes long clears, seller first half of October, at 8⅛c; 500 boxes long and short clears, seller December, at 8⅛c; and 30 tcs sweet-pickled hams (15 lbs) at 12c. The following are the latest quotations on new meats:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	Long clears.	Short clears.
Loose	6⅛	8⅛	8⅛	9
Boxed	6⅛	8⅜	8½	9⅛
November, b	..	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
December, b	5⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
January, b	5	8⅛	...	...

Long and short clears quoted at 8⅛@9c cash, 8⅛@8⅛c for November, and 8⅛@8⅛c for December. Cumberlands quiet at 9@9½c; long-cut hams, 12@12½c; all boxed, sweet-pickled hams, 12@12½c.

Winter shoulders, loose, 6⅛@6⅛c; do short ribs, cash or seller September, 8⅜@8⅛c; do seller October, 8⅛c. No winter short clears or long clears on sale. Bacon quoted at 8c for shoulders, 10c for short ribs, 10½c for short clears, and 13½@14c for hams all canvassed and packed.

Grease—Was quiet at 5@6½c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.75@11.00 for mess; $11.75@12.00 for extra mess; and $25.50@26.00 for hams.

Tallow—Was quoted at 7⅞@8c for city, and 7@7½c for country lots, according to condition.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in fair demand, and strong, in sympathy with wheat, though there was no material change in prices. The stocks are small, except of winters, which are taken more freely at quotations. Sales were reported of 1,100 brls winters, partly at $5.50; 110 brls do superfines at $4.00; 760 brls spring extras, partly at $5.00@6.00; 200 brls spring superfines at $3.25; and 50 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 2,220 brls. The market closed firm at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, $6.50; medium winters, $5.50@6.00; choice spring extras, $5.25@5.75; medium do, $5.00@5.25; shipping extras, $4.50@5.00; choice patents, $6.50@7.50; common do, $5.75@6.00; sour springs, $3.00@3.75; spring superfines, $3.00@3.50. Rye flour, $4.00@4.15.

Bran—Was more active, and easier, in consequence of large offerings. Sales were 120 tons at $9.25 on track, and $9.00@9.25 free on board cars.

Middlings—Sale was made of 10 tons at $15.00 free on board cars.

Corn-Meal—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at $16.50 on track.

WHEAT—Was more active and stronger, though there was a spasm of apparent weakness early, which seemed to be due to an effort on the part of the shorts to bear the market that they might fill in on easier terms. The general tone was one of firmness, in sympathy with the advices from other points, and the market closed 1@1⅛c higher than the previous evening. Liverpool quoted a good demand, with an upward tendency on cargoes, and private cables reported an advance of 1d per cental, with a better inquiry from country points. New York was also firmer, under a fair demand for export, and our receipts were smaller, the inspection into store being only 171 car-loads, against 241 the previous day, while the stocks in store here were decreased 45,521 bu during last week. All these things tended to strength here, though the trading was chiefly local. There was some demand for shipment, but no orders from outside except a few for small lots to interior points. The trading was principally in the filling of shorts for next month, but there was more doing for September in the way of settlement, with a widening of the premium over October to 1⅜c. Cash wheat was in good demand to fill contracts, and there was no perceptible difference between old and new No. 2, while the difference between old and new No. 3 was about 10c, in favor of the latter. Seller October opened at $1.04⅜, sold up to $1.04⅝, weakened to $1.03⅝, and advanced to $1.05⅛, declining to $1.04⅞ at the close. Seller November sold at $1.02⅞@1.05⅛, closing at $1.05⅛. Seller the month sold at $1.05@1.07, closing with cash No. 2 spring at $1.06⅛. Cash sales were reported of 3,800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.10@1.11½; 57,000 bu No. 2 do at $1.06@1.07; 3,000 bu old No. 3 at 93@94c; 8,000 bu new do at $1.02½@1.04; 4,000 bu old rejected at 77@78c; 800 bu new do at $1.02½@1.04; 4,000 bu old rejected at 77@78c; 800 bu new do at 84@85c; 2,000 bu by sample at 60@95c, on track; and 400 bu at $1.14 free on board cars. Total, 79,000 bu.

Winter Wheat—Sales were 1,800 bu No. 1 red at $1.12; 1,400 bu No. 2 white at $1.15@1.16; 1,000 bu No. 3 at $1.04; and 800 bu by sample at $1.13½@1.16. Total, 5,000 bu.

Minnesota Wheat—Was very quiet, the stock being reduced to a low point, with scarcely anything coming in. The market was stronger. Sales were reported of 1,000 bu No. 2 at $1.08½@1.08¾; 400 bu by sample at $1.07 on track; and 1,400 bu do at $1.09@1.14 free on board cars. Total, 2,800 bu.

CORN—Was fairly active, and decidedly stronger, advancing ⅝c for September, and ½c for October, and closing ⅜@⅝c higher than the previous evening. Liverpool was quoted stronger, and a better demand was reported from New York, while our stocks in store were reduced nearly 66 per cent during last week, leaving but about 240,000 bu of No. 2 last Saturday, and probably a less quantity now, with only moderate receipts yesterday. The Eastern situation, with the possibility of higher freight rates next month, induced a good shipping demand, and the September shorts were more anxious to cover, which dragged up the more deferred deliveries in sympathy. The sharp reduction in stocks, the facts of rather small receipts here and stronger markets in Europe in spite of very large receipts, form a genuine surprise to many parties in the trade, who have been looking for the exact reverse, and operated for a decline to below 40c. Some of them are talking corner for this month, but the prospective changes in freight rates and insurance warrant a difference of fully 2c per bu in favor of cash against October deliveries, and that margin is scarcely reached yet. Seller October opened at 44⅛c, declined to 44⅛c, advanced to 45⅛c, and closed at 45c. Seller November sold at 43⅝@44c, and seller the year at 42⅞@43c. Seller the month sold at 46@46⅛c, closing at 46⅛. Cash No. 2 closed at 46⅛c, and high-mixed at 47c. Cash sales were reported of 30,400 bu high-mixed at 46⅝@47c; 124,200 bu No. 2 at 46½@46⅝c; 10,000 bu rejected at 45½@45⅝c; 4,000 bu by sample at 46@47c on track; and 2,400 bu do at 46⅛@47⅛c free on board cars. Total, 176,800 bu.

OATS—Were moderately active and firm at an advance of ⅜@⅛c. The receipts were moderate, the stock in store decreased during the week about 85,000 bu, and there was a good inquiry for cash oats for shipment and to satisfy contracts, and the offerings, especially of No. 2, were limited. The advance in other grain also seemed to impart strength. New York came in firm early, and dull at the close. October opened at 33⅜c, and closed at 33⅝c. September sold at 33⅛c, and November was quiet at 33⅛@33⅜c, and seller the year at 33c. Cash No. 2 opened at 33⅛c, and sold to 33⅝@34c. Rejected sold at 28@28⅛c. Samples were fairly active. Cash sales were reported of 12,000 bu No. 2 at 33⅛@34c; 13,200 bu rejected at 28@28⅛c; 3,600 bu by sample at 31@36c on track; 13,800 bu at 32@35c free on board; 600 bu old black oats at 36c delivered. Total, 43,200 bu.

RYE—Was in fair demand and steady. The receipts were fair, but the offerings were moderate. No. 2 sold at 64½c and No. 1 at 65c. No rejected was offered. Several lots were sold by sample. October was quiet at 64@64½c. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 1 at 65c; 4,400 bu No. 2 at 64½c; 1,000 bu by sample at 58@68c. Total, 7,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was more active, and 1½@2½c higher, closing strong at the advance. The receipts were fair, the reported shipments small, and there was only a slight increase in the stock in store during the past week. There was considerable inquiry for No. 2 and No. 3 for shipment to Eastern points, the receipts in A. D. & Co.'s elevators having the preference with shippers. This outside demand caused the advance, and aroused some of the September shorts, who became anxious to settle, as the stock of No. 2 is small, and the receipts light comparatively. Seller October sold early at 79½c, and September opened at 80c, closing at 83c. No. 2 in A. D. & Co.'s sold at 80@83c, closing at the outside. Galena receipts sold at 82c. No. 3 sold at 55@56c in A., D. & Co.'s, and at 50c in Galena; and rejected at 39c in A., D. & Co.'s, and was quoted at 37c in other houses. Samples were in larger supply and quiet, few buyers being in the market. Cash sales were reported of 13,200 bu No. 2 at 80c, partly to arrive, and 81@83c in A., D. & Co.'s; 7,200 bu No. 3 at 55@56c in A., D. & Co.'s, and 50c in Galena; 1,200 bu rejected at 39c; 4,800 bu by sample at 38@80c on track; and 400 bu at 97½c delivered. Total, 26,800 bu.

FIRST CALL.

Wheat—Sales 275,000 bu at $1.04⅛@1.04⅞ for October, $1.04⅞ for November, and $1.04⅞ for the year.

Corn—Sales 25,000 bu at 46⅛c for September, 44⅞c for October, and 42⅞c for the year.

Oats—Sales 10,000 bu at 33⅜c for October, and 33c for the year.

Mess pork—1,800 brls at $16.10 for October, and $14.67½@14.70 for the year.

Lard—750 tcs at $9.12½ for the year.

LATEST.

Mess pork was quiet and steady at $16.02½ for October, and $14.65 for the year. Sales 750 brls at $16.05@16.07½ for October, and $14.65 for the year.

Lard was firmer. Sales 1,000 tcs seller the year at $9.15@9.17½.

Wheat was fairly active and lower. October sold at $1.04@1.04⅛, closing at $1.04⅛, and afterwards sold at $1.04⅛. September sold at $1.05⅜@1.06, closing at 4 o'clock at $1.05⅜. November sold at $1.05 down to $1.04⅜.

Corn was ⅜@⅛c lower, selling at 44⅞c down to 44⅝c for October, closing at 44⅝@44⅞c. September sold at 46@46⅛c, closing at the inside.

Oats were quiet and steady at 33⅛@33⅝c for September.

Barley for October was 1c lower, selling at 79½c early down to 78⅛c at the close. Car-lots of No. 2 in A., D. & Co.'s sold at 83⅛c.

A charter was made for 18,000 bu wheat to Oswego.

CALL-BOARD.

No transactions were made on the 4 o'clock call. Mess pork was nominal at $16.05 asked and $15.95 bid October, and $14.65 for the year.

Lard was nominally firmer at $10.15 bid for October, $9.20 for November, and $9.15@9.17½ for the year.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $2.16.

BROOM-CORN—Was in fair request and steady. Harvesting is progressing in the interior, and the receipts are beginning to increase: Choice green hurl, 6@6½c; medium hurl, red tipped, 5@6c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5½@6c; red tipped with do, 3½@5c; green covers and inside, 4½@5c; red tipped do, 3½@4c; inside brush, 3@3½c; medium to choice stalk braid, 4@4½c; inferior brush, 3@3½c; crooked do, 2@4c.

BUTTER—Prices range about the same as at the close of last week, and are firmly held. Stocks have rarely been so small as at present at this stage of the season, and the market occupies an exceptionally firm position. Following are the ruling figures: Choice to fancy yellow, 26@31c; medium to good grades, 19@23c; inferior to common, 15@18c.

BAGGING—Little change was observable in the bagging market. Trade continues quiet, with prices leaning a little in buyers' favor. We still quote: Stark A, 23c; Peerless AA, 22c; Lewiston, 21½c; Montaup, 22c; Ontario, 22½c; American A, 19½c; Amoskeag, 11⅛c; Otter Creek, 22c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 14@15c; gunnies, single, 13½@14½c; do, double, 23@24c.

CHEESE—The demand, though notably less active than during last week, is all that could reasonably be expected, and the advance then established is well maintained. The feeling, however, is less buoyant, and the chances are considered in favor of lower rather than higher prices. We quote good to best at 10@11c, and lower grades at 5@9c.

COAL—A hand-to-mouth business is doing in this branch of trade. Consumers, as a rule, are confining their orders to such quantities as are required for current use, and the market is unusually dull for the season. We still quote: Lackawanna, egg, $7.00; do nut, $7.25; do range, $7.50; Blossburg, $7.00; cannel, $7.00; Erie, $5.00@5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $5.00; Illinois, $3.75@4.25.

EGGS—Were easy at 15@16c. The offerings are larger, and the local inquiry limited.

FISH—No changes of importance were apparent. Business is fair, and prices of most descriptions rule steady and firm. Cod is expected to be in ample supply before the end of the week, but just at present there is a scarcity. We repeat our quotations: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $3.90@4.00; No. 2 whitefish, $3.75@3.85; trout, $3.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.00@10.00; No. 1 shore, extra, ½-brl, $12.00@12.50; No. 1 bay, $8.00@9.00; No. 2 ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; family mackerel, ½-brl, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore kits, large, $1.80; No. 1 bay kits, $1.60; family kits, $1.00@1.05; bank codfish, $4.75@5.00; George's codfish, $5.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.50@7.75; do, ½-brl, $3.75@4.00; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.25@6.50; do, ½-brl, $3.25@3.50; scaled herring, per box, 33@35c; No. 1 herring, 28@30c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $7.75@8.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Jobbers generally report continued quiet in the fruit market. A good many orders are received, but they are mostly for small quantities, and the aggregate of sales is comparatively light. Prices range as follows:

Foreign—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, layers, 15@15½c; Turkish prunes, 6@6½c; raisins, layers, old, $2.00@2.05; loose Muscatel, $2.15@2.35; Zante currants, 6¾@7c; citron, 26@27c.

Domestic—Alden apples, 16@18c; Michigan do, 8@8½c; North Carolina, sliced, 9@9½c; pared peaches, 15@16c; blackberries, 8½@9c; raspberries, new, 28@29c; pitted cherries, 17@18c.

Nuts—Filberts, 12@12½c; almonds, Terragona, 19½@20c; Naples walnuts, 17@17½c; French walnuts, new, 10@11c; Grenoble walnuts, 13½@14½c; Brazils, 8@8½c; pecans, Texas, 15@16c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 5½@6½c; African peanuts, 6@7c.

GREEN FRUITS—Peaches were more plenty and lower, selling fairly at the decline. Grapes were also abundant and rather dull. California fruits and lemons were unchanged. Quotations: Apples, $1.50@3.00 per brl; peaches, 50@75c per basket; pears, 50@85c per basket; grapes, Concords, $1.50@1.75 per case of 36 lbs, or 35@40c per basket; Delaware, $2.75 per case; California pears, $2.50@4.00 per box; do grapes, 15@18c per lb; lemons, Sicily, $9.00 per box.

GROCERIES—The general market presented the same characteristics as previously noted. Trade is reasonably active, and for most lines the tenor of prices is unqualifiedly firmer. Quotations are as follows:

Rice—Rangoon, 6¼@6½c; Carolina, 6@7½c; Louisiana, 5@7c.

Coffees—O. G. Java, 28@29c; Java, No. 2, 26@27c; choice to fancy Rio, 22½@23½c; good to prime do, 21½@22c; common to fair, 19½@20½c; roasting, 18½@19c; Singapore Java, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo, 20@22c.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf, 11¾c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 11½@11⅝c; A standard, 11⅛c; do No. 2, 11c; B, 10⅞@10⅞c; extra C, 10⅜c; C No. 2, 10⅛c; yellow C No. 1, 10⅛c; do C No. 2, 10⅛c; choice brown, 10@10⅛c; fair to prime do, 9½@9⅞c; common do, 9@9½c.

Sirups—California sugar-loaf drips, 72@75c; diamond drips, $1.05@1.10; silver drips, extra fine, 55@60c; good sugar-house sirup, 45@50c; extra do, 56@60c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 65@70c; do prime, 58@60c; do, common to good, 48@50c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 38@40c; black-strap, 30@32c.

Spices—Allspice, 16¼@17c; cloves, 46@48c; cassia, 26@28c; pepper, 17½@18c; nutmegs, $1.10@1.15; Calcutta ginger, 14@15c.

Soaps—True Blue, 6c; German Mottled, 6¼@7c; White Lily, 5¾@6c; White Rose, 5¾@6c; Royal Savon, 5½c; Savon Imperial, 5⅝c; Golden West, 5¼@5⅝c; Banner, 6c.

HAY—Timothy was in request to ship and steady. Other grades were quiet. The receipts continue small: No. 1 timothy was quoted at $11.00@11.25; No. 2 at $9.50@10.00; mixed, $8.50; upland prairie, $7.00@7.50; No. 1, $6.00.

HIDES—Were in good demand and firm: Green city butchers', 9@9½c; green cured, light and heavy, 7¼@7½c; damaged, 5⅛c; part cured, 6¼@6½c; green salted kip, 7¼c; green country, 5½c; green calf, 11@11½c; flint hides, 12@12½c; dry kip and calf, 12@12½c; dry salted hides, 9@10c; deaconskins, 45@50c.

HIGHWINES—Were in fair demand and steady at the ruling rate of the past two weeks. Sales aggregated 200 brls at $1.08 per gallon.

HOPS—Growers and dealers are still apart in their views, and little is being done. There is a fair order demand for new hops. Wisconsins are quoted at 20@28c, and New York hops at 25@30c. Reports from towns in Wisconsin, where the picking is nearly done, make the crop light, but generally of good quality. The Cooperstown *Journal* estimates the hop crop of the United States as follows: "New York, 90,000 bales; Wisconsin, Iowa, etc., 25,000 bales; Eastern States, 15,000 bales; California, Oregon, etc., 16,000 bales. Total, 146,000 bales. And thinks American brewers will use 95,000@100,000 bales, leaving about 45,000 for export. The decrease of production in New York may be 15@20 per cent, and in Wisconsin and Michigan, perhaps 25 per cent. The exports in 1875 were 55,000 bales. Both the English and German crops are short, and both countries will probably import from America if the prices are not too high. A few samples have been sent abroad, and if the Germans like the hops and need them, shipments will doubtless commence, provided, of course, prices permit. The trade East is at a standstill. Grocers are demanding more for their hops than buyers feel warranted in paying at present.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade is improving, and the general market is steady. The pleasant weather is having the effect to increase the number of country orders, and a fair fall trade is expected. Tin-plates are steady at $8.50, which is almost the cost price of plates laid down here. Quotations:

Tin Plate—IC, 10x14, $8.50; do, IX, 10x14, $11.00; roofing, 14x20, IC, $8.00.

Pig Tin—Large, 24c; small, 25c; bar, 26c.

Solder—No. 1, 18c; extra, 20c.

Lead—Pig, 7½c; bar, 8½c; lead pipe, 9c.

Copper—Bottoms, 32c; sheathing copper, 30c.

Sheet Zinc—Full casks, 9½@10c; slabs, 8½@8¾c.

Sheet Iron—No. 24, 3¾c rates; Russia iron, Nos. 9 to 12, 16c; do, No. 1, stained, 15c; American planished A, 12c; B, 10c; galvanized iron, No. 26, 14c, with discount of 30 per cent.

Wire—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 5 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 10, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 18c; 20, 20c.

NAILS—Were easier at $3.00 rates, which is the basis of prices recently fixed by manufacturers. The demand continues moderate.

OILS—Prices remain unchanged. Business was again quoted quiet at the following range of prices: Carbon, 115 degrees test, 26@26½c; do, Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 32½@33c; Snow White, 150 deg. test, 34½@35c; do headlight, 175 deg., 34½@35c; extra lard oil, 85c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 48c; boiled, 53c; whale, winter-bleached, 68@70c; sperm, $2.00; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75@80c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 55c; plumbago oil, 60@70c; turpentine, 37c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 16@17c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 25@27c.

POULTRY—The street was full of chickens, which were very dull and lower. Old chickens were quoted at $3.25 and springs at $1.50@3.00. Ducks at $2.50@3.00. Turkeys were scarce and steady at 10c.

POTATOES—Early Rose were in request at 55@65c on track and 75c from store, and at $1.75@2.00 per brl. Several Eastern orders for car-lots were reported to be on the market, and it is probable that the Eastern demand will increase later in the season, as the bugs and drought injured the crop in the Atlantic States. The offerings by farmers were larger than recently, and the local buyers were getting supplies from the wagons.

SEEDS—Timothy was more active and steady at $1.60@1.70 for good to choice, prime being at $1.62½@1.65. The lower grades were ignored by buyers. Flax was in larger supply and firm at $1.25@1.30. Clover was nominal at $6.75.

SALT—Was moderately active and steady. Saginaw and Onondaga, fine, $1.30; Canada, do, $1.35; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00; Turk's Island, $3.50 per ton; ground alum, $1.05 per sack of 200 lbs.

TOBACCO—The tobacco trade continues to show a reasonable degree of activity and the tone of the market remains firm. Below are the prices current: Fine-cut—Choice to extra, 70@80c; medium to good, 55@60c; common, 43@45c. Plug—Natural leaf, soft pressed, choice to extra, 72@82c; do hard-pressed, 67@72c; half-bright, choice, 57@62c; do medium, 52@57c; standard black, good to extra, 50@55c; common black, 45@48c. Smoking—Good to choice, 34@37c; medium, 31@33c; common, 29@31c; California choice, 40@60c; do extra, 65@1.00.

TEAS—A fair volume of sales was accomplished and the market was firm, as previously quoted. Following are the ruling prices:

Gunpowder—Common, 30@35c; good do, 38@40c; medium, 45@50c; good do, 50@55c; fine, 55@60c; finest, 60@65c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 85@90c; fancy, $1.00@1.15.

Imperial—Common, 28@33c; good do, 35@38c; medium, 40@42c; good do, 45@48c; fine, 50@52c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 70@75c.

Japan—Common, 28@32c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 35@40c; good medium, 40@42c; fine, 45@50c; finest, 52@55c; choice, 58@60c; choicest, 63@65c; choicest new first picking, 70@75c.

Oolongs—Common, 28@30c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 60@62c; choicest, 75@80c.

WOOD—The market was steady at $7.50 for maple; $6.50 for beech, and $5.50 for slabs—delivered.

VEAL—Common to choice carcasses were quoted at 4@8c, and occasionally a calf brings 9c.

WOOL—Continues in fair request and firm. The offerings of Western wools are moderate: Tub-washed, choice, 39@40c; fair to good 34@37c; washed fleece, fine and medium, 22@24c; fine, 17@20c.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Were in fair demand and steady:

Chicago to	Flour per brl.	Grain in b'lk.	Fourth class.	Bulk meats.	Boxed meats.
New York	40	20	20	25	20
Boston	50	25	25	30	25
Philadelphia	36	18	18	23	18
Baltimore	35	17½	17½	22	17½
Albany & Troy	40	20	20	..	....

LUMBER.

The following were the receipts and shipments of lumber and shingles for the week and since Jan. 1 to Sept. 16:

	Week 1876.	Week 1875.	Since Jan. 1, 1876.	Since Jan. 1, 1875.
Receipts—				
Lumber, m ft	32,679	40,712	693,234	798,558
Shingles, m	17,016	14,962	396,588	419,003
Shipments—				
Lumber, m ft	13,214	20,441	367,283	414,726
Shingles, m	5,223	7,384	156,877	190,681

The cargo market was again dull and easy. The offerings were reduced to about 28 cargoes, and several of these were sold during the day, the attendance of buyers being a little larger, as a few from the country were present. The yard dealers were doing little, as most of them are carrying liberal stocks, and do not wish to add to them, and the country trade is still slack, though it is improving daily. Joists and scantling were easier, selling at $7.25@7.50, and some lots were quoted at $7.75. Common inch was quiet at $8.00@8.50, and medium at $10.00@12.00. Shingles and lath were unchanged.

At the yards trade is improving. Prices are unchanged, as follows:

First and second clear	$35.00@38.00
Third clear, 1 inch	30.00@32.00
Third clear, thick	32.00@34.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00
Clear siding, first and second	16.50@17.00
First common siding	14.50@15.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	27.00@28.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00@23.00
Box boards, A	35.00@37.00
Box boards, B	25.00@27.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 in	27.00@33.00
B stock boards	22.00@25.00
C stock boards	15.00
Common boards and short fencing	9.50@10.50
Fencing, 16 ft	9.50@11.00
Common lumber, 18 ft and under 2 in	9.50@10.50
Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft	10.00@14.00
Lath	1.25@1.50
A shingles	2.35@2.75
Pickets, square	10.00@11.00
Pickets, flat	8.00@10.00

DRY GOODS.

CHICAGO.

The past week was an uneventful one in dry-goods circles. While, in comparison with the previous week, increased activity was apparent in nearly all departments, it must be confessed that the aggregate distribution has not met the expectations of the more sanguine of our jobbers. A good many buyers were present, all sections of the interior being represented, but the disagreeable weather prevalent during the fore part of the week put a "damper" on business, and the first three days were without much animation in any department of the market. Under the influence of the beautiful weather of the past few days, a general revival is apparent, and for the remainder of the current month, and throughout October, there is every promise that the outward movement of goods will reach satisfactory proportions. The tenor of prices remains unqualifiedly firm. Since our previous report there have been few price-changes, but those few were generally to the advantage of holders. Among the alterations noted were an advance of ¼c in Stark, Wachusett, Badger State, and Continental brown sheetings; and ½c in Freeman and ¼c in Mallory and Allen prints. The following concerning the export movement is from the New York *Journal of Commerce* of Sept. 15:

"Export has not only held its own, but has, from this port and Boston, caught up and passed every year in the history of the Republic except 1832, and is actually treading close on the heels of that culminating point of our prosperity hitherto. The aggregate to-day of the combined shipments from the two ports is, in round numbers, 82,000 packages, against a total in 1860 of 105,000 packages. This looks encouraging, and analyzing the long list below, which seems to grow longer each week, are observable features for congratulation. The Canary Islands are now visited with a peaceful invasion of our wares, while our own continent is getting a larger and wider extended distribution."

Below are the latest quotations:

BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A, 4-4	8½	Cabot A, 4-4	7¾
Atlantic H, 4-4	8	Cabot W, 4-4	7
Atlantic D, 4-4	7½	New Hartford, AA	6
Atlantic P, 4-4	6½	Lawrence, LL, 4-4	6¼
Indian Head, 4-4	8½	Lawrence, Y	7½
Indian Head, 7-8	7¾	Agawam F, 4-4	6
Nashville	8	Agawam Z	6
Wachusetts	8	Tremont, C C	6¼
Stark A, 4-4	8	Golden Ridge	6
Augusta	7½	Nonpareil	5½
Macon	7½	Granite, B	5¾
Mystic River	7½	Badger State, LL	6¼
Broadway	6½	Continental E	6¾
Langley, standard	8½		

FINE BROWNS.

Nashua E, 40-in	9½	Indian Orchard, NN	7
Nashua R, 36-in	8	Indian Orchard, RR	6½
Nashua O, 33-in	7½	Dwight Star, 4-4	8
Pepperell E, 40-in	8½	Dwight Star, 40-in	9½
Pepperell R, 36-in	7¾	Continental C	8¼
Pepperell O, 33-in	7	Boott, M	7¾
Pepperell N, 30-in	6½	Newmarket A	7
Crescent	8	Massachusetts B B	6¾
Prescott X L	9	Great Falls J	6½
Indian Orchard, AA	9	Portsmouth P	5
Indian Orchard, EE	7¾	Mohawk	4½

PRINTS.

Merrimac F. Pink	8	Amoskeag	6¼
Merrimac D	7	Freeman	6
Pacific	7½	Mourning	6¾
Cocheco	7	Shirting	6@6½
Cocheco E, 72x72	8	Mallory Pink	7½
Hamilton	7	Mallory Purple	7
Richmond	7	Manchester	7
American	7½	Wamsutta	6
Sprague	7	Allen pink	7½
Gloucester	7		

CAMBRICS.

Garner Flat	5	Masonville	6½
Washington	5½	Warren	7½
Prize Medal	5		

High colors, 1c extra.

GINGHAMS.

Clinton	8½	Middlesex	9½
Lancaster	11½	Glenarm	9
Bates	11½	Bairds	9½
Amoskeag	11½		

CORSET JEANS.

Naumkeag satteens	10	Amoskeag, brown	9
Kearsarge	10	Indian Orchard	8
Androscoggin	10	Canoe	7
Amoskeag	9	Clarendon	7
Laconia	9		

CHEVIOT STRIPES.

Amoskeag	13	Creedmoor, AA	11½
Everett	11½	Dollymount	12½
Slater's	10½	Fairmount, SS	12½
Everett, No. 1	14	Fairmount, PP	13
Massabessic	12½	Wimbledon	12½
Creedmoor XX	13½		

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Lonsdale cambric	14	Hill, 4-4	10
New York Mills	13	Mount Hope	9
Utica Nonpareil	13	Blackstone, AA	9½
Wamsutta, 4-4	13	Hope	8¾
Davol	12	Cabot	9
Pride of the West	12	Senate, AA	8½
Langdon, GB	11	Dwight Star	9¾
Fruit of the Loom	11	Hallowell, Q	7½
Gem of the Spindle	9	Boott, E	7½
Lonsdale	11	Boott, B	10
Androscoggin, L	9½	Green, G	7
Amoskeag	10	Vaughan, XX	6
Auburn, A	10½	Linwood	9½
White Rock	10	Suffolk, L	6½

TICKS.

Minnehaha, 4-4	22½	Conestoga CCA, 7-8	13
Minnehaha, 7-8	20	Conestoga CT, 4-4	14
Amoskeag, ACA	17	Conestoga AA, 30-in	10½
Amoskeag, A	14	Methuen AA	15
Amoskeag, B	13	Manhattan	8½
Amoskeag, C	12	York, 32-inch	16
Amoskeag, D	11½	York, 30-inch	14½
Amoskeag, E	11	Thorndike A	10
Pearl River	16	Swift River	9½
Conestoga extra, 4-4	17	Ocean	8
Conestoga extra, 7-8	15½	Pittsfield	6
Conestoga GM, 4-4	16		

DENIMS.

York Blue	16	Pearl River	15½
York stripe	17	Nelson, IXL	15
Amoskeag	16	Curtis	14
Columbian	14½	Warren, AXA	14½
Otis, AXA	14	Warren, BB	12½
Otis, BB	12½	Warren, CC	11½
Otis, CC	11	Uncasville, UCA	11½
Beaver Creek, AA	13½	Haymaker	9½
Beaver Creek, BB	12	Boston	8½
Beaver Creek, CC	10½		

STRIPES.

Amoskeag, 6-3	12	American, 6-3	10
Amoskeag, 3-3	11	American, 3-3	9
Uncasville, A	9@10	Hamilton, 6-3	12
Uncasville, UCA	10½@11½	Hamilton, 3-3	11

DUCKS AND DRILLS.

Ontario 8-oz. duck	18	Neponset duck, 10-oz., col'd	19
Ontario 10-oz. duck	22	Neponset duck, 9-oz., col'd	17
Ontario 12-oz. duck	26	Neponset duck, 8-oz., col'd	15
Ontario 15-oz. duck	33	Defiance, col'd	12
Western Star, 29-inch	14½	Stark, col'd	14
Western Star, 40-inch	25	Boston XX	14
Greenwood, 57-inch wagon-cover	33	Boston XX	31
Stark drill	8½		
Amoskeag drill	8½		

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Business was quiet with package houses, owing to its being a Hebrew holiday, but the jobbing trade continued active. Cotton goods were in steady demand at unchanged prices. Prints were very active and strong, with an upward tendency. Oriental fancy prints advanced ½c. Dress goods were in liberal request. Woolen goods were quiet.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,722	12,789	415
Tuesday	4,100	19,500	1,700
Total	7,822	32,289	2,115
Same time last week	9,126	21,962	3,018
Week before last	9,367	16,845	2,063
Shipments—			
Monday	1,355	3,113	....

CATTLE—The most encouraging thing that could be said of yesterday's market was that the general situation was not materially worse for the selling interest than on the day before. The absence of the Jews did not appear to be seriously felt, as only a comparatively small percentage of the supply was of a quality good enough to attract the attention of shippers, and for good to extra cattle fully previous prices were realized. Inferior, common, and medium qualities were in excessive supply, and, if not quotably lower, prices certainly leaned a little in buyers' favor. From $2.00@2.25, for scalawags, prices ranged upward to $5.40, the latter figure being obtained by Alexander, Cassell & Co. for 14 head of extra Missouri steers. Shippers operated principally at $3.75@4.65, feeders at $2.75@3.00, and local butchers at $2.60@2.80. Sales of Texas cattle were mostly at $2.55@3.00. Veals sold at $3.25@5.50 for poor to extra per 100 lbs. The market closed dull, with many common cattle left over.

QUOTATIONS.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	$4.75@5.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.40@4.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	3.80@4.30
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.50@3.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.60@3.15
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.80@2.30
Texas—Through droves	2.50@3.25
Veals—Per 100 lbs	3.25@5.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
14	1,594	$5.40	20	984	$3.40
10	1,442	4.90	42 Texas	944	3.15
32	1,472	4.85	46 Texas	787	2.65
30	1,314	4.80	50 Texas	715	2.70
116	1,335	4.80	25 Texas	520	2.90
18	1,245	4.75	21 Texas	867	2.55
48	1,317	4.65	42 Texas	836	2.55
53	1,190	4.55	42 cows	954	2.72
32	1,251	4.55	35 cows	823	2.75
70	1,223	4.50	22 cows	874	2.75
20	1,273	4.50	55 cows	816	2.75
18	1,325	4.50	37 cows	842	2.85
17	1,329	4.35	21 cows	930	3.00
17	1,183	4.25	15 cows	867	2.90
15	927	4.15	43 cows	812	2.40
17	1,103	4.10	16 cows	722	2.25
16	1,145	3.80	24 stockers	772	2.75
22 Cherokee	899	3.50	41 stockers	927	3.15
17	1,081	3.40	13 stockers	1,040	3.20
22	1,218	3.30	11 stockers	985	3.25
11 stockers	1,005	3.25	25 stockers	1,011	2.95
11 cows	922	3.25	8 calves	185	4.00
30	1,068	3.25	14 calves	262	3.25

HOGS—The liberal receipts of Monday were followed yesterday by still larger arrivals, and a further material decline in prices was the result. Opening sales were made at tolerably full figures, but by the middle of the forenoon the market had eased off 10c, and from that reduction it did not recover, though there was a somewhat steadier feeling toward the close, growing out of a knowledge of the fact that a large number of telegrams had been sent out, apprising Western shippers of the depressed condition of the market, and advising the withholding of shipments for the present. Prices had a range of $5.00@6.25. Inferior light and heavy lots sold at $5.00@5.50; common to choice bacon grades at $6.00@6.15; and poor to prime heavy at $5.65@6.00. A large amount of stock was left in the pens unsold.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
25	281	$6.25	27	190	$6.05	50	273	$5.75
42	304	6.25	94	302	6.05	47	324	5.75
39	417	6.15	23	188	6.05	73	298	5.75
43	153	6.15	34	206	6.05	40	284	5.75
51	184	6.15	41	194	6.05	92	290	5.75
46	211	6.15	30	191	6.05	35	303	5.75
42	180	6.10	84	211	6.05	46	281	5.70
40	202	6.10	232	279	6.00	104	268	5.70
27	230	6.10	58	185	6.00	40	300	5.70
48	216	6.10	34	246	6.00	34	316	5.70
37	194	6.10	33	200	6.00	21	314	5.70
41	205	6.10	84	318	6.00	89	237	5.70
54	258	6.10	40	199	6.00	24	238	5.70
34	356	6.10	37	196	6.00	20	307	5.65
46	161	6.10	26	216	6.00	50	256	5.65
36	203	6.10	55	261	5.90	44	234	5.65
36	205	6.10	25	290	5.90	66	215	5.65
25	198	6.10	45	328	5.90	21	261	5.60
45	192	6.10	47	289	5.90	20	278	5.60
65	181	6.10	50	391	5.90	28	264	5.65
26	201	6.10	64	260	5.85	20	199	5.60
58	179	6.10	35	284	5.85	27	297	5.50
31	193	6.10	119	213	5.80	74	281	5.50
56	187	6.10	53	285	5.80	21	249	5.40
39	354	6.05	38	340	5.80	52	165	5.50
34	200	6.05	41	262	5.75	22	249	5.70
35	188	6.05						

SHEEP—There was not much life in the sheep trade, and the market was weak under the liberal offerings. We quote poor to common at $2.50@3.00, medium at $3.25@3.40, and good to prime at $3.50@4.25 per 100 lbs. Lambs were in demand at $1.75@3.25 per head, according to quality.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 19.—*Cattle*—Receipts, 102; total for the week, 7,378; market active and firm on all good grades; supply hardly equal to the demand; common, slow sale at ⅛@¼c decline; native steers, $3.85@5.17½; stockers, $3.50@3.85; Cherokee and Texas, $3.60@3.90; sales, 125 cars.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 200; total for the week, 8,800; market moderately active; prices a shade easier; sheep, $4.25@5.37½; butchers' lots, $3.90@4.25; sales, 15 cars; only a few unsold.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,000; total for the week, 14,400; market overstocked; few prime lots offering; Yorkers, $5.80@6.10; heavy, $6.00@6.12½; about 20 cars unsold.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Sept. 19.—*Cattle*—Receipts, 1,316; fair attendance of buyers, but, when dealers came to ask an advance in prices, they did not sell; what were sold went at last week's prices; choice, $7.75; extra, $7.00@7.25; first quality, $6.25@6.75; second, $5.00@6.00; third, $4.75@5.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6,482; quicker trade noticed; prices unchanged; weather unfavorable for meat trade; in lots at $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, and $3.00; extra, $3.75@4.25. 3 to 5½ pound spring lambs, 4½@6c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19.—*Hogs*—Dull and lower; Yorkers and bacon, $5.75@5.90; butchers', $6.00@6.20; fancy, $6.25.

Cattle—Dull and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 19.—*Hogs*—Steady and firm; common light, $5.25@5.75; fair to good do, $5.90@6.35; heavy, $6.10@6.35; receipts, 1,738; shipments, 305.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 19—11 a. m.—*Flour*—No. 1, 23s 6d; No. 2, 22s 6d.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 9s 3d; spring, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 8d; white, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 7d; club, No. 1, 10s 1d; No. 2, 9s 10d. Corn—No. 1, 26s; No. 2, 25s 6d.

Provisions—Pork, 80s. Lard, 51s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 19—2:30 p. m.—Weather—Fair.

Breadstuffs—Firm. Flour—No. 1, 24s; No. 2, 22s 6d. Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 9s 4d; spring, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 8d; white, No. 1, 9s 11d; No. 2, 9s 8d; club, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s 12d. Corn—28s.

Lard—52s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 19—Latest.—*Cotton*—Market dull and easier; 5 15-16@6⅛d; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 3,900.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester, dull.

Breadstuffs—Wheat—California white, average, 9s 8d@9s 11d; do club, 9s 11d@10s 2d; red Western spring, No. 1 to No. 2, 8s 8d@9s 6d; red Western winter, 9s 4d@9s 6d; receipts past three days, 26,000 qrs; American, 14,000 qrs. Flour—Western canal, 22s 6d@24s. Corn—Western mixed, 28s. Oats, 3s@3s 6d. Barley, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 37s 6d.

Clover Seed—50@55s.

Provisions—Prime mess pork, 70s. Prime mess beef, 70s. Lard, 50s 6d. Cheese, 57s. Bacon—Long clear, 46s; short clear, 48s 6d.

Tallow—43s 6d.

Petroleum—Spirits, 12s; refined, 14s.

Linseed Oil—24s 3d@24s 6d.

Resin—Common, 5s 9d; pale, 14s.

Spirits Turpentine—25s.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—*Tallow*—47s 3d@47s 6d.

Calcutta Linseed—48s 6d.

ANTWERP, Sept. 19.—*Petroleum*—51.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—*Grain*—Wheat 1@2c better, with a fair export and moderate local milling demand; business materially restricted by increased views of holders and poor supply of desirable parcels; a large portion of spring wheat offering is not in very good order; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee is held at $1.18, there and thereabouts; sales of 147,000 bu, at $1.00@1.02 for rejected spring; $1.07@1.12 for old No. 2 Chicago; $1.12@1.15 for old No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.30 for amber Michigan; and $1.18 for No. 1 Minnesota, including 60,000 bu rejected spring and No. 2 Chicago, taken together, at $1.00 for the former and $1.12 for the latter, for export. Rye dull and more or less nominal, at 72@74c for Western. Corn fully ½c per bu higher, with a fair export and good home-trade demand; sales of 168,000 bu at 57c for heated Western mixed; 57½@58½c for steamer mixed and ungraded; 57½@60c for ungraded Western mixed; 59@60c for sail mixed; 60c for New York No. 1 Western yellow and No. 1 Chicago, and 59c for No. 2 Chicago; also, sales of 10,000 bu Kansas mixed seller October at 59c, and 20,000 bu do same delivery, at 59½c; new oats 1@2c lower, with a pressure to realize; old without decided change; business largely in old. Oats—Sales of 88,000 bu at 39@47c for mixed and 40@50c for white Western and State; 41@41½c for No. 2 white; 40@45c for mixed Western; 40@48c for white Western, the latter price for white Michigan; 45c for old No. 2 Chicago.

Ocean-freights—No change in rates from the preceding day; fair trade in grain vessels; room on berth in fair demand; engagements to Liverpool, by steam, grain-room quoted nominally at 6¾d.

Provisions—Pork closed stronger with a moderate business; sales of 370 brls new mess on spot at $16.80@16.90; 750 brls for October at $16.65@16.80, closing at $16.80 bid and $16.90 asked; sellers' option for the remainder of the year quoted at $15.50 bid, and $15.65 asked; at the second call for September, $16.80 bid, and $17.05 asked; for October, $16.80 bid, and $17.00 asked; for the remainder of the year $15.40 bid, and $15.80 asked. Cut meats firm, with a better trade for Western delivery; sales of 2,250 boxes long and short clear together, for December and January delivery, at 7¾@8⅛c. Lard opened rather more steady, afterward became easier, but closed higher and firm, with fair transactions; sales of 600 tcs prime steam on the spot at $10.50@10.55, closing at $10.55@10.60; 2,000 tcs for October at $10.35@10.65; 1,750 tcs for November at $9.80@9.90, closing at $9.90; 3,250 tcs sellers' option for the remainder of the year at $9.50@9.60, closing at $9.62½ bid and $9.65 asked; 1,500 tcs for January at $9.55@9.62½, closing at $9.62½ bid and $9.65 asked.

Sugar—Refined in pretty fair demand at lower prices; raw quiet and unchanged; fair refining, 8¾c; good refining, 9c; prime refining, 9¼c; centrifugal, 9½@10½c.

Tallow—Steady.

Whisky—Market firm and fairly active; sales 175 brls at $1.11 per gallon.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—*Cotton*—Market easier; futures firm; September, 11 5-32@11 3-16c; October, 11⅛@11 5-32c; November, 11 5-32@11 3-16c; December, 11¼c; January, 11 11-32@11⅜c; February, 11 17-32@11 9-16c; March, 11 23-32@11¾c; April, 11 15-16c; May, 12@12 3-32c; June, 12 9-32@12 5-16c; July and August, 12 9-16@12 19-32c.

Flour—In fair demand; receipts, 12,000 brls; No. 2, $3.10@4.00; super State and Western, $4.10@4.65; common to good extra, $4.95@5.10; good to choice, $5.15@5.85; white wheat extra, $5.55@7.75; extra Ohio, $4.95@6.50; St. Louis, $5.10@8.50; Minnesota patent process, $7.70@9.60. Rye flour quiet; $4.75@5.20.

Corn-Meal—Steady; Western, $2.65@2.90.

Grain—Wheat—Moderate demand; business checked by advanced pretensions of holders; receipts, 31,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.00@1.02; ungraded do, $1.07@1.12; No. 1 Minnesota spring, old, $1.18; No. 2 Milwaukee, old, $1.12@1.15; amber Michigan, new, $1.30; old, $1.07@1.10; winter red Western, new, $1.20@1.22; amber Indiana, new, $1.25. Rye quiet; State, 88@90c; Western, 72@74c. Barley—6-rowed State, 98c. Malt quiet but steady. Corn in fair demand; receipts, 228,000 bu; Western mixed, heated, 57c; mixed, steam, 57½@58½c; No. 1 graded, 60c; mixed sail, 59@60c; Western mixed ungraded, 57½@60c; yellow Western, 60c; No. 2 Chicago, 59c; No. 1 do, 60c. Oats heavy; receipts, 55,000 bu; mixed Western and State, 34@47c; white do, 40@50c.

Hay—Firm and unchanged.

Hops—Steady and unchanged.

Groceries—Coffee quiet, but firm; Rio cargoes, 15¾@18½c in gold; jobbing, 15½@20c in gold. Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses—Porto Rico, 38@55c. Rice steady, with a fair demand.

Petroleum—Quiet; crude, 15½c; refined, 26c; cases, 30@31c; naphtha, 14c.

Tallow—Steady; 8⅛@8⅝c.

Strained Resin—Firm; $1.70@1.80.

Spirits Turpentine—Steady; 32¾@33c.

Eggs—Steady; Western, 21@23c.

Provisions—Pork closed firmer; new mess, $16.80@16.90; October, $16.65@16.80. Middles firmer; city long clear, 9⅛@9½c. Lard firmer; closed, prime steam, $10.40@10.55; October, $10.35@10.65.

Butter—Firm; Western, 16@30c.

Cheese—Unsettled; 6@12c.

Whisky—Firm; $1.11.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—*Petroleum*—Firm; refined, 26c; crude, 19¾c.

Seeds—Clover seed, $11.00; timothy, $1.65@1.75.

Flour—Firmer; superfine, $3.25@3.75; extra, $4.25@4.75; Minnesota family, $6.00@6.75; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $5.75@6.25; high grades, $7.00@8.25.

Grain—Wheat in good demand, and firm; red Western, $1.17@1.20; amber, $1.20@1.27; white, $1.25@1.30. Rye, 75c. Corn firm; yellow, 59@60c; mixed, 57@58c. Oats quiet; mixed, 34@37c; white, 39@42c.

Whisky—Western, $1.12.

Butter—Unchanged.

Cheese—Firm; Western fine, 10½@11¼c.

Eggs—Steady; Western fresh, 22@24c.

Receipts—Wheat, 34,000 bu; corn, 45,000 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 89,000 bu.

Wool—Demand active; Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above, 42@45c; extra, 40@42c; medium extra, 40@41c; coarse extra, 36@38c; Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 34@36c; medium fine, 39@40c; coarse fine, 36@38c; combing, washed, 45c; do, unwashed, 30c; Canada combing, 60c; fine unwashed, 24@25c; coarse and medium, unwashed, 28@30c; tub washed, 37@45c; extra Merino, pulled, 28@35c; No. 1 and superfine, 28@34c; Texas fine and medium 19@25c; do coarse, 16@20c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19.—*Cotton*—Quiet and unchanged.

Flour—Steady, firm, and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat active, firm, and higher; No. 2 red fall, $1.16@1.16½ cash; $1.15¾ bid September; No. 3 do, $1.04 cash and September; $1.04½@1.09 October. Corn higher; mixed Western, 41½@42c cash; 42@42⅛c October; 42c November. Oats higher; No. 2, 34⅛c October; 35⅛c bid September. Rye quiet and unchanged; 61c cash; 59c bid September and October. Barley steady and firm; No. 2 spring, 90@95c; sample lots, Iowa, 80@85c; Minnesota, 80c@$1.10.

Whisky—Firm and unchanged; $1.08.

Provisions—Pork dull and unsettled; $17.00@17.50. Lard—Market easier; summer, 10@12½c. Bulk meats—Considerable inquiry, but held above buyers' views; 6⅛c bid for shoulders up country; small sales; bulk clear sides at $8.70 here. Bacon dull and drooping; shoulders, 7⅛c; clear rib, 7⅞c; clear, 9@9⅛c; clear, 9⅞@10c.

Receipts—Flour, 3,400 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 18,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.—*Flour*—Steady and firm; Western superfine, $3.00@4.00; others unchanged.

Grain—Wheat strong and active; No. 2 red Western, $1.23; No. 2 do, $1.18. Corn—Western mixed active, 56⅛c. Oats firm; white Western, 36@40c; mixed Western, 31@34c. Rye steady and firm; 60@63c.

Provisions—Unchanged.

Butter—Steady and unchanged.

Whisky—Firm at $1.11.

Petroleum—Quiet; refined, 26@26½c; crude, 12½@13c.

Receipts—Wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 126,000 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 52,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 19.—*Flour*—Quiet but steady.

Grain—Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.17; No. 2 do, $1.10; October, $1.08¾; November, $1.08¾; No. 3, 97c@$1.00¼. Corn active and firm, and higher; No. 2, 47c. Oats fair and firm; No. 2, 32c. Rye nominally unchanged; No. 1, 66½c. Barley unsettled but generally higher; No. 1 fall, 88c.

Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3c; to Oswego, 6c.

Receipts—Flour, 4,300 brls; wheat, 37,000 bu; corn, 360 bu; oats, 3,600 bu; rye, 7,500 bu; barley, 700 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 8,500 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 1,700 bu; oats, 1,300 bu; rye, 3,200 bu; barley, none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 19.—*Cotton*—Dull; 10⅜c.

Flour—Quiet and firm.

Grain—Wheat quiet and steady; red, $1.05@1.18. Corn firmer; 47@48c. Oats steady; good demand; 33@42c. Rye quiet and firm; 68c. Barley firm; 90@$1.00.

Provisions—Pork easier; $16.00@16.25. Lard unsettled; steam, 10⅛@10⅜c; kettle, 11½@12c. Bulk meats quiet; 7c; 8⅛c; 8⅛c. Bacon in fair demand; 7⅛@7⅛c; 9⅛@9⅛c; 10@10⅛c.

Whisky—Firm; a shade lower; $1.07.

Butter—Firmer, but not quotably higher.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 19.—*Flour*—In good demand; Western superfine, $3.50@4.00; common extras, $4.50@5.00; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $5.00@7.00; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $5.75@6.50; Illinois, $6.00@7.50; St. Louis, $6.75@8.00; fancy Minnesota, Wisconsin, $7.00@9.00.

Grain—Corn firm; mixed and yellow, 59@63c. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2 white and mixed, 47@50c; rejected, 40@47c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Sept. 19.—*Flour*—Steady.

Grain—Wheat firm; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.18@1.22; amber Michigan, spot and September, $1.19½; October, $1.19½; No. 2 do, $1.10½; No. 2 red winter,

...No. 3 red, $1.10½; rejected red, 97½c; No. 2 ... Illinois, $1.20. Corn firm; high mixed, 50½c; ... mixed, 49½c; no grade, 49c; damaged, 46½c. Oats ... fair demand; No. 2, 35c; white, 40½c; Michigan; rejected, 30c.

Receipts—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 106,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 29,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 1,400 brls; wheat, 45,000 bu; corn, 66,000 bu; oats, 46,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19.—*Oats*—Demand active, and prices have advanced; St. Louis, 37½@42c; Galena, ...

Hay—Moderately active and higher; prime, $17.00@...; choice, $19.00.

Pork Meats—Fair demand; shoulders, 7⅜@7½c, winter-cured, and 7¾c summer-cured.

Groceries—Coffee in good demand; ordinary to prime, 15½@16c. Rice quiet; ordinary to choice, 4¾...

Others unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 19.—*Grain*—Wheat neglected; spring ...; quotations entirely nominal. Corn active and higher; closing with an upward tendency; sales 76,000 bu of sample Western at 52c; low mixed Toledo, 53c; No. 2 mixed Western, to arrive, 52½@52¾c. Oats ...; Michigan, 40c. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19.—Cotton—Fair demand; sales 24,000 bales; quotations unchanged; receipts, net, 1,644 bales; gross, 2,500; exports to Liverpool, 788; stock, 30,333.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 19.—Cotton easier; middlings, 10⅝c; net receipts, 5,138 bales; gross, 2,756; sales, 1,738; exports coastwise, 1,735.

GALVESTON, Sept. 19.—Cotton dull and weak; middlings, 10⅝c; net receipts, 480 bales; gross, 2,456; sales, 1,075; exports to Great Britain, 796; coastwise, 2,872; exports to France, 2,872.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 19.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 10⅝c; net receipts, 4,170 bales; sales, 759; exports coastwise, 3,407.

MOBILE, Sept. 19.—Cotton weak and irregular; middlings, 10⅛c; net receipts, 1,884 bales; sales, 600; exports coastwise, 922.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 19.—Petroleum market unchanged; refined, standard white, 110 test, 23c.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 19.—Petroleum quiet and steady; crude, $3.92½ at Parker's; refined, 26c, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Sept 19.—Spirits of turpentine strong at 30c.

MARINE.

CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS—Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop George Dunbar, South Haven, sundries; prop G. J. Truesdell, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Bismarck, Marinette, towing; prop Nebraska, Buffalo, sundries; prop Buckeye, Glenn Harbor, wood; stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries; stmr Huron, South Haven, sundries; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries; schr A. C. Kating, Oswego, coal; schr Libbie Nau, Alpena, lumber; schr Winnie Wing, Manistee, lumber; schr L. S. Van Valkenburg, Northport, lumber; schr Elizabeth Jones, Buffalo, coal; schr J. P. De Coudres, Nixon's Pier, wood; schr Mars, Ludington, lumber; scow Petrel, South Haven, lumber; barge E. E. Tyson, Marinette, lumber; barge D. S. Filer, Marinette, lumber; barge Marinette, Marinette, lumber; barge Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, lumber.

CLEARANCES—Schr Nassau, Oswego, 18,000 bu wheat; prop Lawrence, Ogdensburg, 6,104 bu corn, 100 brls flour, 40 brls pork, 200 bags seed, 1 tce lard, 2 cases lard, 3 brls beef, 1 brl hams, and sundries; prop India, Buffalo, 100 brls flour—Erie, 30,000 bu corn, 500 brls flour, and sundries; stmr Huron, South Haven, 5 brls pork, and sundries; prop Cleveland, Ogdensburg, 10,109 bu corn, 200 brls flour: prop Truesdell, St. Joe, sundries; prop Messenger, St. Joe, 5 brls pork and sundries; stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries; schr Tri-Color, Holland, sundries; prop Delaware, Buffalo, 36,000 bu corn; schr H. F. Church, Ogdensburg, 20,000 bu corn; prop Ohio, Buffalo, 26,636 bu wheat, 18,300 bu corn; schr A. Frederick, Kenosha, 15 cords stone; prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, 13 brls pork and sundries; prop Oconto, Green Bay, 25 brls pork, 120 brls apples, and sundries; prop Idaho, Buffalo, 10,000 bu wheat, 1,300 brls flour, 8,400 bu rye, 1,250 pigs lead, 200 bags seed, and sundries; prop Montana, Buffalo, 10,039 bu wheat, 23,583 bu corn, 830 bags flax-seed; schr D. A. Wells, Sack Bay, 4 brls pork, 85 bags feed, and sundries; schr G. D. Norris, Good Harbor, 50 bu oats.

FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.—Several vessels were taken for corn; otherwise the market was quiet. Rates were steady at 2½c for corn to Buffalo. The barges Inter-Ocean and Argonaut and props Commodore and Java were taken for 210,000 bu corn. In the afternoon the schr Nassau for 18,000 bu wheat to Oswego on private terms.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.—Business at the lumber docks has been unusually dull so far this week, and a majority of the lumber-laden vessels which arrived here Saturday and Sunday still remain in the market....The schrs Josephine Dresden and Jennie Mullen have been docked by the Chicago Dry-Dock Company....The larger class of vessels now pay $1.50 per day sailor wages. The large schr Bacon, which goes to Escanaba to load iron ore for Cleveland, secured her crew at that figure. The lumber carriers find no difficulty in securing crews for $1.25....The schr Lavinda while going up the river yesterday struck against some piles, breaking three of her planks. The Chicago Dry-Dock Company is making the repairs.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, MICH., Sept. 19—11 p. m.—DOWN—Props St. Paul, St. Albans, Sparta and consort, E. Mills and barges, schr Grace Whitney.

UP—Props Philadelphia, N. K. Fairbank, J. Bertschy, Havana and barges, Enterprise and consort, Salina and barges; schrs Azov, Eliza Gerlach.

WIND—South, gentle; weather fine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THIS AND THAT.—The recent storms have done serious damage to the lake bank at Racine. At some points it has caved in 10 feet and more.... The tug Pioneer was sunk at the Sault River by the steamer Kate Marks. No lives were lost....The name of the small unknown schooner beached at Stony Creek during one of the recent heavy gales proves to be the Daisy. She is a total loss....Vessel Captains who get lost and find themselves on the east shore of Lake Huron, are reminded that the north pier at Goderich is in a dilapidated condition. The inside is sunk on a level with the water....The schr Sunrise, of Chicago, is in dry-dock at Milwaukee for an overhauling. She sprung a bad leak during the late easterly gale, while bound from Escanaba to Michigan City with iron ore....It is believed that the wreckage seen off Milwaukee belonged to the schr Harvest Home, as the stern of that unfortunate craft has come ashore at Kenosha....The Saginaw *Republican* states that the schr A. B. Moore is credited with the largest load of lumber ever shipped from the Saginaw River. She had 1,215,000 ft on board. She arrived at Chicago yesterday...The stmr Corinthian, of Toronto, ran ashore on a rock a little east of Grafton a few days ago. She had 70 passengers on board, and a fair cargo of freight. The passengers were all saved and forwarded by train. The stmr is not much damaged....The wreck of the steam-barge City of Port Huron lies about four miles southeast from Lexington, directly in the highway of vessels passing up and down Lake Huron. The tops of her spars are out of water, and her arches are about four feet below the surface. Vessels will be wise in giving that locality a wide berth while passing in the night....The *Evening Wisconsin* says: "Thomas Hughes, engineer of the prop Missouri, has been missing since the 14th. He is about 60 years of age, attired in a blue suit; has gray hair and brown mustache. On that evening he was paid off, and had about $200 in his possession. He proceeded to have a good time in a saloon, and refused to return with a fellow-sailor. Since that time nothing has been heard of him, and it is feared he has been murdered."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Canal freights are unsettled. Boatmen are asking 6c for corn to New York; 5¾c is offered. The props Alaska, China, Gould, Annie Smith, Badger State, Dean Richmond, Scotia, and Arabia, and the schrs Schuylkill, Alleghany, and San Diego, grain-laden, arrived during the past 24 hours.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, MICH., Sept. 19.—Cleared, prop J. Hacket, V. Swain; schr C. P. Minch. Passed up, prop Winslow; down, prop Cayahoga. The prop Fletcher did not leave port until to-night.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 19.—Arrived, props Mary Jarecki and consort, Harvey H. Brown; schr Corsican. Cleared for Chicago, prop W. T. Graves, schr George W. Adams, with 18,018 tons of coal for Chicago.

The Marguerite.

A letter from St. Petersburg tells me (writes a Rome correspondent) that the favorite ornament at court is an enameled Marguerite. Several millions were ordered of the Paris jewelers this spring by the nobility and court people. They have been worn not only by ladies, but gentlemen also in honor of the Princess Marguerite of Savoy, during her visit to the Court of Russia. A graceful compliment to a charming good woman. This story of the Marguerite was told to me in return for one I had written to my Russian friend, which is extremely interesting: In one of the excavations this spring a year ago, at Rome, a little gold bell was found, an antique ornament. It was presented to the Princess Marguerite, who instantly slipped it on a black velvet, and wore it around her throat as a pendant. On this golden bell of the *scavi* was a microscopic inscription in Greek, which said: "Save thee, O, lady, from evil." Now it has become the last novelty, and the little bell of ancient Rome has been reproduced in gold by the gold-workers for the court ladies. It recalls the old nursery song:

Bells on her fingers and bells on her toes,
She shall have music wherever she goes.

Some of the reproductions have the Greek inscription engraved in Italian: "*Ti salvi, o donna, dal maleficio!*"

THE RAILROADS.

Some Additional Gossip About the Long-Contemplated Lake-Front Depot.

Will the Baltimore & Ohio Join the Northwestern, or Stay with the Illinois Central?

The Canada Southern Fighting the Eastern Pool on Live-Stock Rates.

THE LAKE-FRONT DEPOT.

No one can deny that the Lake-Front is the proper place for the railroads to come into the city. There are no streets to cross, and the lives of people are not continually endangered by moving trains. Yet, owing to the short-sightedness of our city authorities, there is considerable danger that most of the roads now coming in that way will be driven to seek an entrance elsewhere because they cannot secure sufficient depot and yard room. It is now two years since the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad came into this city, but up to the present time it has been unable to secure depot accommodations. When the managers of the road decided to enter the city by the Lake-Front, they were tolerably certain that the city would sell to the railroads the two blocks between Randolph and Madison streets for the purpose of having a grand union depot erected thereon. The Illinois Central Railroad had agreed to let it have the use of its present temporary depot until that time. But the Illinois Central was unable to carry out its agreement because the Michigan Central Railroad, which is part owner of the present depot, objected to the arrangement, claiming that the depot was too crowded, and there was no telling how long it would take before a new and commodious depot could be erected, and the Baltimore & Ohio was left out in the cold. By leasing the Mechanical Department of the Exposition Building at an exorbitant rate, the road secured a temporary depot, but every fall when the Exposition commenced it was turned out, and had to get along the best it could. Last summer the Illinois Central and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads made another effort to have the city sell them the two blocks on the Lake-Front for a depot, offering $800,000 for the same. This is considered a very high price, especially since real estate in this city has greatly depreciated. The two roads intended to build without delay a grand depot, and let such roads as choose to come in do so. But the matter is still in the hands of the Council Committee, who are fighting over technicalities, and the roads do not know what to do for ample depot accommodations. In this dilemma the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has come to the conclusion that it will serve its interests better by leaving the Lake-Front, entering the city on the West Side, and building a depot in conjunction with the Northwestern Railroad, either at the corner of Canal and Kinzie streets or at the corner of Wells and Kinzie streets on the North Side. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad can easily make the change without building more than a few miles of road. There is a road now built which runs from South Chicago to a junction with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, between Blue Island and Englewood. This is the transfer road, and is at present used by the Rock Island Road for a South Chicago branch. There will be no difficulty in securing this line at a very low rate, as its projectors and owners would be glad to get rid of it. From the junction of the Rock Island Road the Transfer Company has the right of way to the Northwestern car shops, and it would cost but little to build this short section. From this point the Baltimore & Ohio can come in over the Iowa Division of the Northwestern Railroad. Mr. W. C. Quincy, General Manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, will be in the city to-day for the purpose of deciding what course to pursue. The Illinois Central Railroad, anxious to keep the Baltimore & Ohio on the Lake Front, has had considerable correspondence lately with the managers of the Michigan Central Railroad, with a view of getting their consent to let the Baltimore & Ohio share the comforts of the shed which is at present used by the Lake-Front roads as a depot. Mr. Sloan, the President of the Michigan Central, has at last given his consent, and Mr. Quincy will be informed when he arrives here to-day, by the managers of the Illinois Central Railroad, that his road can come into the depot if it wants to. What Mr. Quincy will do under these circumsances is a matter of conjecture, but it is probable that he will decide to remain on the Lake-Front for awhile longer, and see if the city authorities will not come to their senses in the meantime. In this event the Baltimore & Ohio trains will arrive at and depart from the Central Depot after this week, instead of from the foot of Monroe street. One thing, however, is quite certain, and that is, if the railroads do not get the ground on which to build a large and commodious depot very soon, probably all of the roads now entering there, except the Illinois Central, will move to the West Side and join in the erection of depots there. The Illinois Central will then have all the ground it wants to build a new depot on the present site, and the city can sell the two blocks wanted by the railroads to circuses and base-ball clubs, which now occupy it most of the time anyway. If the two blocks are sold to the railroad companies, then all the roads entering there now will undoubtedly join in the erection of a grand union depot, which will not only be an ornament and credit to the city, but will greatly enhance the value of the now depreciated real estate in that neighborhood. Besides the Illinois Central Railroad contemplates making a connection with the new Northwestern depot on Wells street, by building a railroad bridge across the river below Rush street bridge. This Company was empowered in 1857 to build such a structure, and there is nothing in the way of its erection. The managers of the Illinois Central state that they will have to build this bridge ultimately any way, for sooner or later the Illinois Central will have to build a road on the North Side to make a direct connection with the main line running through Northern Iowa as far as Sioux City. At present the road uses the Burlington & Quincy and Chicago & Iowa Roads to make connections with its Iowa line.

CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 19.—Registered at the Grand Hotel to-day were the following gentlemen: John King, Jr., Vice-President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; M. C. Quinn, of the Baltimore & Ohio; J. L. Randolph, Chief-Engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio; N. Guilford, General Ticket-Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio; Jay Gould and Sidney Dillon, of New York; C. Potter and F. Lord, of the Dayton Short Line. There were several matters of considerable interest on hand. It seems that Gould went into the Southern Railroad offices on Third street, and approached the Trustees in the interest of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, in which he is largely interested. He wants to negotiate for the right of way along the Cincinnati Southern Railroad for this line. To secure this would be important, as it insures important Southern connections. Mr. Gould was well received by the Trustees, and appeared to be well satisfied with the result of this preliminary advance. He and Mr. Dillon left this evening for Omaha. It is reported that Mr. King is here particularly to consult with the Cincinnati Southern Railroad Trustees regarding the location of the depots of that road, an important matter to all the roads. The road that can make the most direct use of the connection will be largely benefited. There is talk, in connection with the appearance here of all these magnates, of a proposed consolidation in the way of a trans-continental freight line of the Erie, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & Northwestern, and Union Pacific Railroads.

PERSONAL.

Mr. E. A. Ford has resigned his position as General Passenger Agent of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and Mr. George H. Heafford, Assistant General Passenger Agent, has been appointed Acting General Passenger Agent, and will perform the duties of this office. It is likely that Mr. Heafford will, before long, be able to sport the full title.

Mr. E. A. Ford has accepted the position of General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

THE LIVE STOCK POOL.

The managers of the roads leading from this city to the East held a conference yesterday at the office of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad for the purpose of settling the difficulties which have lately arisen in regard to the live stock traffic. Although the pool of the Eastern roads was bursted about a year ago, something akin to a pool was maintained on the live stock business ever since. By this arrangement the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads divided equally all the live stock business. Lately the Canada Southern kicked against this arrangement, allowing that it did not get a fair proportion of the business, and therefore cut the rates. The meeting yesterday was for the purpose of adjusting the difficulty. Mr. Nelson Morris and other large shippers of live stock were closeted with the magnates a part of the afternoon, but what arrangement was made or what conclusion arrived at could not be learned, as all the participants of the meeting were pledged to secrecy. It is understood that another meeting will be held to-day, and that an effort will be made to bring about an increase in west-bound freight rates.

JUDICIAL SQUABBLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 19.—At the June term of the United States Court for the Southern District of this State, there was tried the suit of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees, vs. the Iron Mountain, Chester & Eastern Railroad Company. The suit ended in a decree for the appointment of a Receiver, and Charles B. Cole was appointed to that office. Before this, Judge Watts, of the Perry and Randolph Circuit Court, had appointed Thomas M. Sims Receiver for the same road, and on Sept. 5 Judge Treat, of the United States Court, ordered Sims to turn over to Cole all the property in his possession. Yesterday Judge N. H. Lemma, of Carbondale, appeared in court and exhibited receipts showing that this order of the Court had been obeyed, but it appears certain that Judge Watts will take measures to assert the dignity of his Court and to enforce its orders.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

"THE GREAT CITY OF THE WEST BETWEEN THE TWO RIVERS."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

GRAND CROSSING, Sept. 18.—Many years ago Stephen A. Douglas, standing on the old wagon bridge crossing the Calumet River at "Dalton's," said to a party of gentlemen that the great city of the West would eventually be built between the two rivers—meaning the Chicago and Calumet—the distance between them being less than 20 miles. If Indiana avenue were extended from Chicago, it would strike the Calumet directly at that bridge. How well the Senator's prophetic vision is becoming realized, is being verified by the steady and permanent march of the city southward. At the time of making this prediction, Senator Douglas was using his best efforts to induce Congress to lend its aid in the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, a task he accomplished, to the lasting benefit of the State which it traverses, after years of hard work and overcoming many disheartening obstacles.

It is not the purpose of the writer as it is unnecessary, to sing the praises of the dead Senator, through whose efforts this important work was pushed to a successful issue, for it is one of the many monuments to his well-earned fame, nor to rehearse the benefits which have been derived to Chicago and the State from its completion, but to impress upon the people living "between the two rivers" what they must do to complete the work begun by the dead statesman. At this time he had nothing to base his prophecy upon but the natural advantages, central position, and his firm faith that Chicago would become the metropolis of the nation.

Since those tardy and weary years the progress in development has been incalculable. Besides the Illinois Central, there are now six other trunk lines of railroad, with their hundreds of trains a day, thundering from the city "between the two rivers," in every direction; a harbor second in importance to none on the lakes at the mouth of the Calumet; bright, smart, healthy villages are nestled in pleasant places everywhere, which have seduced from the crowded city the better class of citizens and small traders; railroad car-shops, steel and woolen works, and other industries abound, and every description of manufacture, from the best finished piano and sewing-machine to the subjugation of the rugged native iron-ore, are in successful operation. If the dead Senator were alive to-day he would realize that his prophecy of "the great city between two rivers" was not chimera, but near at hand.

The northern, western, and nearly all of the southern portions of the locality are, from natural causes and artificial means, subject to no drawbacks in the matter of development; but in places in the Town of Hyde Park, which has a population of over 15,000, there are spots so low that in the spring-time they are flooded with water, and check operations for improvement. Some years this overflow is greater than in others, and this year it has been unbearable,—so bad the people have become aroused, and, through public meetings and petitions, the subject has been taken up by the Board of Trustees and discussed, engineering reports made upon it, plans submitted, and proposals made by parties to remedy the evil.

After the past season's trials the citizens are anxious for immediate action, and are willing to be taxed for the improvements. Why not, if it is "constitutional," let the State and county taxes levied in Hyde Park, or a portion of them, be applied to this object? Why not devote the fancy park and boulevard taxes, which scarcely benefit, and, if at all, only prospectively, these localities, to the same purpose? Remove this obstacle—the only one in the way of the permanent occupation of all the southern portion of the town—and thousands of acres, now almost valueless, will soon begin to repay back to the three classes of taxes all that would be expended. Let the towns in this section of the county—for they are all interested—select members of the Legislature, to be soon chosen, with reference to this object, and if aid can be given by the State in the manner indicated, secure it.

In these latter days it is the fashion to cry down the Calumet region, and heap upon it all manner of opprobrious epithets; and it has gone on to such an extent that the unthinking or unknowing have come to connect it with some very unwholesome names, such as swamp, quagmire, fever, ague, etc. Now, the Indians thought differently. It is well known to the pioneers hereabouts that the region around Blue Island, Calumet, Lake, and down to the mouth of the river, was a popular rendezvous of the peaceable Winnebagoes, and that for years after their removal west they would make pilgrimages in small parties back to their old favorite lake, and here "smoke their calumet." This was the last spot near civilization which they had to finally give up, and they did so with sorrowing hearts as they turned their steps toward the setting sun.

It is plausible to suppose, in the early days, when Senator Douglas set himself about the accomplishment of his Illinois Central Railroad scheme, that he had something to do in selecting the route out of Chicago. If he did so, it was his thought that the road should run near the west shore of Calumet Lake; it was his thought that in some future day this body of water, abounding in fish and fowl, would be levied or dyked; that some day, not far distant, the reclaimed shores would become a popular summer resort, beautified with gardens and fountains, and covered with hotels, villas, and drives. Are not these things plausible?

M. C. M.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LAKE, Sept. 19.—Something more than a year ago a rumor became somewhat rife in Englewood that, during the years from 1868 to 1873, while the Normal School was being established, a large amount of school bonds against District No. 2 had been issued by the Directors and paid by the Township Treasurer, Mr. Ely, the proceeds of which had not passed through his hands as required by law, and that the records and papers of the School-Board having been consumed in the great fire, the paper evidence was wanting in regard to the disposition of the money.

Mr. H. B. Lewis, having been Clerk of said District down to the creation of the Board of Education in 1873, very naturally felt an interest in the rumor, and traced it, as he thought, to Messrs. E. S. Hulburd & Son.

In a large meeting of the citizens held in the High School Hall the subject was very publicly presented to Mr. Lewis for explanation, which, without preparation, he attempted to do from memory, accounting for about $30,000 used in locating the Normal, including some amounts given to Mr. D. S. Wentworth.

The explanation did not stop the alleged scandal, and on the 29th day of April last Mr. L. addressed an elaborate letter over his own signature to the Messrs. Hulburds through the Stock-Yards *Sun*, from which I take the following manly proposition. Referring to Messrs. Hulburds, he says: "I will meet them, having present all the books and papers of the Board of Education, and, while we have no control over the Treasurer's books and papers, I think I am safe in promising they shall also be present." Then, after suggesting the names of several whom he wished to be present, among whom he names the writer, because as he says, I was "familiar with the books and affairs of the district," he then adds, "Let all the information bearing upon the subject be obtained that can be, let a report of the result be published, and let him whose course will not bear the light take the consequences and step down and out."

A meeting was arranged, and on or about the 24th day of June last the parties, with four others and the Town Treasurers, met, but no systematic examination of the books and papers was had, for the reason that Mr. L. did not consider that we had met at that time "for that purpose," but was willing that the examination should be made at any future time by any one as will appear by reference to a report of said meeting, published in the *Sun* of the 24th of June last.

No meeting of the parties has been held since, but, at the request of Judge Hulburd, the late Treasurer, Mr. Ely, and myself, met him at the office of the present Treasurer, a few days ago, and gave the books and papers from 1868 to 1873 a pretty thorough examination, the result of which is briefly stated in the article of "Investigator," published in THE TRIBUNE and *Times* last Friday.

Judge Hulburd, having been charged with slandering Mr. L., felt it due to the public and to himself that the facts, as they appear from the public records, should be published, as requested by Mr. L. in his letter of April 29 last.

To what Mr. L. is made to say by the *Inter-Ocean* interviewer, as reported in last Saturday's number, I have little at this time to say. Neither personal abuse nor falsehood is argument, and they are the resort of desperation.

Yours, J. F. MACK.

"Every heart knows its own misery," she faintly murmured as the stern reality that the seventh plate of ice-cream was too much dawned upon her. She wanted to know how heart-disease came on, and if he would be true to her. They usually wash that confectionery out every morning.—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

MEDICAL.

CATARRH.

TWELVE YEARS

OF SUFFERING.

GENTLEMEN: About 12 years ago, while traveling with Father Kemp's Old Folks Concert Troupe as a tenor singer, I took a severe cold and was laid up at Newark, N. J. This cold brought on a severe attack of Catarrh, which I battled with every known remedy for four weeks without avail, and was finally obliged to give up a most desirable position and return home unable to sing a note. For three years afterwards I was unable to sing at all. The first attack of Catarrh had left my nasal organs and throat so sensitive that the slightest cold would bring on a fresh attack, leaving me prostrated. In this way I continued to suffer. The last attack, the severest I ever had, was terrible. I suffered the most excruciating pain in my head, was so hoarse as to be scarcely able to speak, and coughed incessantly. I thought I was going into quick consumption, and I firmly believe that had these symptoms continued without relief they would have rendered me an easy victim. When in this distressing condition, I commenced the use of Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh, very reluctantly, I confess, as I had tried all the advertised remedies without benefit. The first dose of this wonderful medicine gave me the greatest relief. It is hardly possible for one whose head aches, eyes ache, who can scarcely articulate distinctly on account of the choking accumulations in his throat, to realize how much relief I obtained from the first application of Sanford's Radical Cure. Under its influence, both internal and external, I rapidly recovered, and by an occasional use of the remedy since have been entirely free from Catarrh, for the first time in twelve years.

Respectfully yours, GEO. W. HOLBROOK.
Waltham, Mass., Jan. 8, 1876.

P. S. I purchased the Radical Cure of GEORGE H. ROGERS, Druggist, Rumford Building.

SANFORD'S
RADICAL CURE
For CATARRH

has worked a revolution in the treatment of Catarrh. It has demonstrated beyond all doubt that this disease, even in its severest forms, is curable, and that comfort and happiness may be made to follow years of misery, years of suffering, by a persistent use of it. The method of treatment originated by Dr. Sanford, viz., the local and constitutional by a remedy prepared by distillation, is the only one ever offered to the public that will bear the test of time.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE
Is Prepared by Distillation.

Every plant and herb that yields its medical essence to it is placed in an improved still and there mingled with a solvent liquid, which, by heat, is made to pass over into the receiver, bearing with it the healing essences or juices of these plants and herbs, free from every contamination, pure and colorless. Thus the active, medical constituents of thousands of pounds of herbs may be condensed into a very small compass. In this way Sanford's Radical Cure is divested of the nauseating, worthless features of all other remedies, while its curative properties are increased tenfold. It is positively the greatest medical triumph of the age.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price, $1.00. For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists throughout the United States. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS.

An Electro-Galvanic Battery, combined with the celebrated Medicated Porous Plaster, forming the grandest curative agent in the world of medicine, and utterly surpassing all other Plasters heretofore in use. They accomplish more in one week than the old Plasters in a whole year. They do not palliate, they cure.

"A WONDERFUL REMEDY."

Messrs. Weeks & Potter, Gentlemen: Your Collins' Voltaic Plaster is a wonderful remedy. I have suffered with a weak and painful back more than eight years before I sent for your Collins' Voltaic Plaster. The pain reached from my back to my sides and hips. My left side and hip are feeling very well, but I think I require another Plaster for my right side. I am so much improved that I can walk and stand, but before I got your Plaster I was unable to walk or stand. Respectfully yours, MRS. RICHARD GORMAN.

Lynchburg, Va., July 22, 1876.

P. S. Since I finished my letter some of my neighbors have come in and wish me to send for some more of your Plasters. I am recommending them to all my friends. Please send me six of your Collins' Voltaic Plasters. Inclosed find $1.25. MRS. GORMAN.

Sold by all druggists for 25 cents each. Sent to any part of the United States and Canadas on receipt of 25 cents for one, $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JAMES.

Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sts.

Chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving immediate relief in all cases of private, chronic, and urinary diseases in all their complicated forms. It is well known that DR. JAMES has stood at the head of the profession for the past 30 years. Age and experience are all-important. Seminal Weakness, night losses by dreams, pimples on the face, lost manhood, can positively be cured. Ladies wanting the most delicate attention, call or write. Pleasant home for patients. A book for the million, Marriage Guide, which tells you all about these diseases—who should marry—why not—10 cents to pay postage. Dr. James has 30 rooms and parlors. You see no one but the Doctor. Dr. James is sixty years of age. Consultations always free and invited. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. All business strictly confidential.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

187 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO, Graduate of the Reformed School of Medicine, (no mercury) indisputably the longest established and only Scientific Specialist in the city, and is the most successful practitioner for curing the diseases he advertises to treat, all PRIVATE, CHRONIC, and URINARY DISEASES in all their varied and complicated forms. SEMINAL WEAKNESS, NIGHT LOSSES, IMBECILITY, LOST MANHOOD, loss of MEMORY, MENTAL LASSITUDE, DESPONDENCY, Impaired Sight, Nervous Debility, permanently cured. His institution is the largest of the kind in the Northwest. Every convenience for patients. LADIES requiring delicate attention, call or write. Home and board for patients. Persons afflicted with long-standing, intricate, obscure or complicated complaints, or those having failed to get relief elsewhere, are particularly invited to call or write. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Dr. Olin is the oldest specialist in the city; has thoroughly mastered his profession. The most inveterate cases yield to his treatment. His patients are numbered by the thousands, and immediate relief is the universal verdict.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. 275 PAGES; information for everybody. Mysteries of the Sexual System; discoveries in reproduction; how to be happy. Price 50 cents. Book 64 pages for 2 stamps, at office DR. OLIN. Office Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

GOOD NEWS
DR. INGRAHAM,
205 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.,

Cures when all others fail, CHRONIC, NERVOUS, PRIVATE, or SPECIAL DISEASES. It matters not how bad, nor who has failed to effect a cure. FEMALE DISEASES, Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, &c., permanently cured: 25 years' practice. Consultation free and confidential. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!
DR. KEAN,
175 S. Clark-st., cor. of Monroe, Chicago.

May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION—A MEDICAL ESSAY, comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, New York, on the cause and cure of premature decline, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained, affording a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage, and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, being the result of 20 years' experience. Price 25 cents. Address the author, DR. L. J. KAHN, office and residence 51 East Tenth-st., New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ALL READY---EXPOSITION.

The Fourth Annual Exposition of Chicago is NOW OPEN from 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. daily. The Exhibitions of TEXTILE FABRICS, Agricultural and General MACHINERY in OPERATION, Processes of Manufacture in Wood, Iron, Leather, Glass, &c., the exhibit of Rare Trees, Plants, and Flowers, by the Horticultural Society and others, the Museum of NATURAL HISTORY, the Loan Collection of Paintings, the Great Historical Picture, "Lookout Mountain," or Hooker's Battle Above the Clouds, and the Grand Orchestral Organ, together constitute the finest display ever made.

In order that all may view the WESTERN CENTENNIAL Exposition, the management have adopted the following popular

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

For Adults, one admission, good for all day and evening	$ .50
For Children, one admission, good for all day and evening	.25
For Adults on Saturday, one admission, good for all day and evening	.25
For Children on Saturday, one admission, good for all day and evening	.15
For Adults, every day after 6 p. m.	.25
For Children, every day after 6 p. m.	.15
Commutation Tickets, fifteen admissions	5.00

The Commutation Tickets are especially adapted to excursion parties.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF MR. JOHN T.

RAYMOND,

Who will appear EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE in his great impersonation of

COL. MULBERRY SELLERS.

"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."

Next Week—THE COURIER OF THE ALPS, in which all the principal members of the company will appear.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

Formerly Hooley's Theatre, Randolph-st., between Clark and LaSalle.

MAGUIRE & HAVERLY..........Proprietors
WILL E. CHAPMAN..........Manager

THE FAMOUS

CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS,

Headed by the Peerless Ethiopian Comedian, BILLY EMERSON. Great success of N. C. GOODWIN. MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, and during the week; an entire change of bill. Every act, song, ballad, and sketch, new. First time of the original local sketch, THE SIGNBOARD DEMOLISHER, or the Ambitious Mare. Friday, Sept. 22, Benefit of J. G. RUSSELL.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

Great Success of the New Company of this week. CROWDED HOUSES.

13 new stars; 18 leading artists retained, forming a combined organization of 31 specialty stars. The Boissetts, six in number, in their great act, The Comets of 1876. Mlle. Realta Boissett, the female Hercules; Blanche Selwyn; Ben Gilfoil; the Peasleys, John and Lea; the German team, Murphy and Shannon; the Pearl of the Pacific, Little Ardine. Re-engagement of the greatest Dutch comedian in the world, D. L. Morris. The only Cincinnatus. Last week of the champion of the world, Jem Mace, every evening in a grand assault at arms with Steve Taylor. The Phoites; Goss and Fox, and a host of others. Next Sunday evening grand benefit to Assistant Manager Frank Clines.

Note.—In active preparation The Black Crook. Ladies' night Thursday.

HOOLEY'S NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

MONDAY, Sept. 18. Every evening at 8:15. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 2:15 p. m. First appearance of the greatest of character actors, SHERIDAN and MACK, and the favorite song and dance artists, BAKER and DOYLE. A great treat this week.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.

Double Company of Chicago and Milwaukee.

John Hart, Billy Rice, Fayette Welch, Charles Gardner, George Merrill, E. M. Kayne, R. Tyrell. Double Quartette and Voos' Orchestra.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Wednesday Afternoon and Evening,

ZOE, The Octoroon Girl.

Prices reduced one-half to suit the times—15, 25, and 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. MATINEE PRICES—15 and 25 cents.

EDUCATIONAL.

LAW SCHOOL,
HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The academic year 1876-'77 will begin on Thursday, Sept. 28. The examination for advanced standing will begin on Thursday, Sept. 28, at 9 a. m. At the beginning of the academic year 1877-'78, and afterwards, applicants for admission who are not graduates of Colleges will be required to pass a preliminary examination. At the beginning of the academic year 1879-'80, the Faculty will add a third year to the course of instruction, and candidates for a degree who enter the School after the academic year 1876-'77 will be examined in the entire course of three years. They must also be members of the School at least two years. For information, and for circulars giving full particulars, address JOHN H. ARNOLD, Librarian.

ADAMS ACADEMY.

QUINCY, MASS.

HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL. D., Chairman of Board of Managers.
WILLIAM R. DIMMOCK, LL. D., Master.

The design of the School is to prepare boys, in the most thorough manner, for the best American Colleges. Boys from this Academy have been this year admitted to Harvard, Yale, Brown, and Amherst Colleges. There are nine teachers—all gentlemen of ability and experience.

There is a preparatory class for those too young for the Academy; and the instruction given is careful and systematic, designed to fit the pupils thoroughly for the higher work of the Academy. No pupils are received under 10 years of age.

The Master (with his family) and the Assistant Teachers reside in the Academy Boarding School; and the younger boys have each a separate alcove in a large dormitory that communicates directly with the Master's bedroom.

Boys can also be boarded in private families.

For catalogues address the Master.

PARENTS & GUARDIANS

THE U. S. SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY for 1876, 210 pages, just issued, is compiled expressly for intending school patrons, wherein may be obtained all the information relating to the better class of scholastic institutions in the country, necessary to the selection of such a one as they may be in search of, without the inconvenience incident to the usual means of collecting the same. Complete List of Schools and Colleges, Description of Location, Railroad and Hotel Facilities, etc.

Map of the United States, showing the exact location of the Schools represented.

Pupil's Railroad Expense from home to the School selected will be paid by this Bureau.

Mailed Free to parents and others having children to educate upon receipt of postage (9 cents). At the office, free. To others not wishing it for the purpose stated, 50 cents. T. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, National School Bureau, Domestic Building, Broadway and Fourteenth-st., New York, N. Y.

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

This School provides a four years' course in Engineering, leading to the degree of Civil Engineer, or Mining Engineer; and four years' course in Chemistry, in Natural History, and in Mathematics, Physics, and Astronomy, each of which leads to the degree of S. B. A large portion of the instruction is the same as that given to undergraduates in the College. The University is amply provided with laboratories, apparatus, and collections. Students of the Scientific School can occupy rooms in College Buildings, and board at Memorial Hall. Examinations for admission will be held Sept. 28 and 29, beginning at 8 a. m. For information, address JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,

Central Park, New York City, for boys and young gentlemen of 7 to 20 years. Boarding and Day School, College, Business, West Point, and Scientific Schools. French, German, and Spanish carefully taught and spoken. Building new, the best of its kind. Twenty-second year begins Sept. 18.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

Pennsylvania Military Academy

Chester, Pa. (for Boarders only), opens Sept. 13. Location elevated and healthful; buildings handsome and commodious. Thorough Instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, and English. For circulars apply to T. A. COSGROVE, Patron of the Academy, 99 Washington-st., Chicago, or to COL. THEO. HYATT President.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE. (Founded 1857.)
212 West Fifty-ninth-st., facing Central Park.
Unequaled for beauty and healthfulness.

This English, Classical, French, and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21, 1876. Its Circular, giving full information, will be furnished on application.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., MADAME VEILLER VAN NORMAN, } Principals.

Select the Best School for Your Boys.

The Irving Institute, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 12. Thorough instruction and training. The following gentlemen are patrons of the School: B. P. Fairchild, 342 West 57th-st., New York; Mr. O. Chanute, Chief Engineer Erie Railway, New York; the Rev. George M. Stone, D.D., Tarrytown, N. Y. Circulars from A. ARMAGNAC, Principal.

Charlier Institute for Young Ladies,

167 Madison-av., New York,

Will reopen September 26. A few boarders will be taken. Pupils prepared for the Harvard Examinations for Women. Circulars can be had on application, or at Putnam's. Mlle. SOPHIE LENZ and Professor M. J. DRENNAN, Principals.

H. B. BRYANT'S
CHICAGO BUSINESS COLLEGE
And English Training School,

STATE-ST., S. E. COR. WASHINGTON.

Largest institution of the kind in the United States. Thorough instruction. Excellent discipline. Commence at any time. Good boarding places for students who live out of the city. Can select any branches. Address for circulars, H. B. BRYANT, Chicago. Ill.

Chicago Academy,

An English and Classical Day School, furnishes thorough and systematic training for pupils of all ages. In the Primary and Intermediate Departments they are carefully instructed in the common branches, and in the Collegiate Department may prepare for business or scientific pursuits, or for admission to any College or University. Native German and French teachers instruct in their respective languages. Pupils of both sexes have equal advantages in all departments. Tenth year begins Sept. 11. For circulars address

H. H. BABCOCK, Principal,
11 Eighteenth-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS R. S. RICE,

NO. 454 NORTH LA SALLE-ST.

English, French, and German, Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, opens Sept. 11. Kindergarten Department in charge of Mrs. L. H. CARPENTER.

MADAME O. DA SILVA

and Mrs. Alex Bradford's (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day-School for young ladies and children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York. Reopens Sept. 25. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE

(Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 20.)
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES.

Boarding and Day School; Latin, English and French. French is the language of the family. 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn.
MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector, 21 West Thirty-second-st., New York, reopens Sept. 27. Dr. Irving's class in the Study of the History of the Fine Arts, begins in November.

Mass. Institute of Technology.

New department of Practical Mechanism. Tuition, $125 a year. For President's report upon Russian system of shop instruction, and particulars, apply to SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

NORTH SIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 309 Chicago-av. Term opens Sept. 25, 1876. Address or apply daily, 12 to 2 p. m.
CECIL BARNES, A. B., Master.

MEDEMOISELLE D' OREMIEULX AND MISS Keith (well known formerly as Mrs. McCauley's School), French and English boarding and day school for young ladies reopens Sept. 25, No. 277 Madison-av., New York.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nyack-on-Hudson; beautiful situation, pleasant rooms, course of study full and thorough. Miss J. E. Johnson (late Principal Wells College) Lady Principal. Albert Wells, A. M., Principal.

MADAME CLEMENT'S SCHOOL, GERMANTOWN, Pa.—The fall session of 1876 will open Wednesday, Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principal.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESTER, Mass., prepares its graduates for commanding positions in common and scientific pursuits.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, Scientific and Military School, Northfield, Vt. Address Prof. CHAS. DOLE.

RYE SEMINARY,

Rye, N. Y...For particulars address Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

MRS. W. G. BRYAN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Batavia, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Scribner for October.

Scribner for October opens with an Illustrated article, the first of a series, which will be of great interest to sportsmen, on SALMON-FISHING, Trout-Fishing, Grouse-Shooting, Duck-Shooting, etc.

CLARENCE COOK continues his Illustrated papers on HOUSE-FURNISHING and DECORATION. The present paper relates to halls and dining-rooms.

There are also some spirited chapters of the serial story, THAT LASS O' LOWRIE'S.

COL. WARING concludes his TWO HUNDRED MILES in a MOSEL ROW-BOAT. JOHN CHINAMAN IN SAN FRANCISCO is the title of a startling paper on the Chinese in America.

Agricultural Colleges, what they have done and propose to do, is discussed in an Illustrated article on the MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. IK MARVEL has a second paper on the Great Exhibition. There are short Stories, Poems, Essays, Sketches, etc., etc., and the usual Editorial discussions of current topics and literature. This number is the brilliant ending of, perhaps, the most brilliant volume Scribner has yet produced.

The Publishers announce among the attractions for the coming year a new serial story by Dr. HOLLAND, to be entitled NICHOLAS MINTURN.

$4 a year, 35 cents a number. For sale by all News-Dealers.

SCRIBNER & CO.,
743 Broadway, New York.

CHILDHOOD OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

ST. NICHOLAS for October has a sketch of Queen Victoria, with three portraits of her in girlhood and youth, which will be found of exceeding interest to children and grown people alike.

For sale by all News-Dealers at 25 cents a Number.

OCTOBER ATLANTIC.

Now Ready and for sale Everywhere.

The contents of the October ATLANTIC include an account of The Battles About Atlanta, by GEN. O. O. HOWARD; a description of the Neighborhoods of Jerusalem, by CHAS. DUDLEY WARNER; an unusually attractive chapter of Gossip, by MRS. KEMBLE; a paper on George Sand, by T. S. PERRY; a capital short story entitled The Thorsdale Telegraphs, by an anonymous writer; a sketch of A Librarian's Work, by JOHN FISKE; a critical essay on the Songs of the Troubadours, by MISS PRESTON; two more chapters of The American, by HENRY JAMES, JR.; a paper on Dickens' Oliver Twist, by E. P. WHIPPLE; and Poems by T. B. ALDRICH, H. H., and G. P. LATHROP. The editorial departments of Recent Literature and Education complete

A very Strong Number.

Price: 35 cents a number; $4.00 a year; with life-size Portrait of Longfellow, $5.00.

H. O. HOUGHTON AND COMPANY, Boston.
HURD AND HOUGHTON, New York.

MUSIC BOOKS! MUSIC BOOKS!

THE ENCORE!
For Singing Schools.
By L. O. EMERSON.

Contains an excellent Singing School Course. Contains a fine collection of Psalm Tunes and Anthems.

Beside the above there are nearly 100 pages filled with Duets, easy Part Songs, and Glees for Practice and Recreation.

As will be seen, there are abundant materials of the best character for making Singing Classes interesting, wide-awake, and popular.

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Church Music Book!
For 1876-77.
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Contains a Good Collection of Secular Music. Contains a thorough Singing School Course, with abundant exercises.

But the greater part of this new and important musical work is taken up with new Metrical Tunes, Anthems, Sentences, Chants, etc., etc. The whole constitutes a book quite equal to those already published, which have caused the name of Mr. Emerson to be widely known as one of the most successful of modern composers of Sacred Music. Price, $1.38. Per dozen, $12.00.

Specimen copies mailed, post-free, for retail price.

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OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (Cabins provided with Electric Bells,) will sail from pier No. 43, foot of Barrow street, N. R., as follows:

*Pereire, Danre, Saturday, Sept. 23, at 9 a. m. St. Germain, Reculoux, Saturday, Sept. 30, 3 p. m. Labrador, Sangelier, Saturday, Oct. 7, 8 a. m. Price of passage in gold (including wine) First cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second, $72. Third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding and utensils, without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway. Or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

ARRAGON, Symons..........Saturday, Sept. 30
CORNWALL, Stamper..........Saturday, Oct. 14

Cabin passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets, $120; Prepaid Steerage certificates, $26. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

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WROUGHT IRON PIPE.

STEAM WARMING AND VENTILATING APPARATUS
Manufactured by
CRANE BROS. MF'G CO.,
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TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

PAIN IS A BLESSING. It locates disease. Whenever the bowels become irregular, use

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,

it will save much pain and danger. Nature sometimes is so outraged by the burden she is made to carry, through the heedlessness of her children, that she openly rebels, and punishes fearfully. Don't neglect the proper treatment when the symptoms first appear. Resort to the aperient and get well speedily.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CLOTHING.

FIRE! FIRE!!
CLOTHING
Slightly Damaged by Water,

At the late fire of Hall, Garrison & Co., New York. $50,000 worth of Men's and Boys' Fine Clothing, to be sold at Appraiser's value, which is 50 per cent below first cost. Sale to continue from day to day until closed, at

168 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Explanation of Reference Marks.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8 a. m. ‖ Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 75 Canal-street, corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
*a*Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
*a*Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
*a*Dubuque Night Ex. via Cl'ton	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*a*Omaha Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*a*Freeport & Dubuque	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
*a*Freeport & Dubuque	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
*b*Milwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	‖ 7:30 a. m.	‖ 4:00 p. m.
*b*Milwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
*b*Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
*b*Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	‖ 9:15 p. m.	‖ 6:30 a. m.
*b*Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
*b*St Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
*b*St. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
*b*Marquette Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*b*Geneva Lake and Rockford	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
*b*Geneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Grand Rapids and Muskegon.		
Morning Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

† Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. § Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas.	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:40 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:05 p. m.
Peoria Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:40 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Main Line	6:40 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Colehour Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Cairo Night Ex.	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield, Peoria & Keokuk	* 8:40 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:35 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	* 8:35 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:05 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:16 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passeng'r	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Rockford, Dubuque & Sioux City	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Passenger	* 4:15 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:05 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a. m.	* 2:05 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 6:15 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Texas Express	*10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:40 p. m.

*Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.

Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and at depot, Exposition Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, to New York without change	8:50 a. m.	8:10 a. m.
Atlantic Express — Pullman Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Hotel Cars	5:08 p. m.	8:10 p. m.

Only line running the hotel cars to New York.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot corner Chicago-avenue and Larrabee-street. Ticket office 60 Clark-street.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Elgin Passenger	8:45 a. m.	5:25 p. m.
Byron Passenger	10:50 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Elgin Passenger	4:15 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
Turner Park Passenger	6:40 a. m.	6:30 p. m.
Freight	4:30 a. m.	5:00 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Local Passenger—Fast Mail	§ 3:00 p. m.	§ 9:00 a. m.
Fast Line	§10:00 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 5:05 a. m.	* 5:05 p. m.

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:52 a. m.	§ 8:10 a. m.
Fast Express	§ 5:08 p. m.	§ 8:10 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 9:55 p. m.	§ 4:40 a. m.

§Daily. *Daily, Sundays excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Milwaukee, etc., daily (Sundays excepted)	9 a. m.
Saturday Boat don't leave until	8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, daily (Sundays excepted)	7 p. m.
For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, daily (Sundays excepted)	10 a. m.
Saturday Boat don't leave until	11½ p. m.
For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Tuesday and Friday	7 p. m.
For Ludington, Manistee, etc., Tuesday and Thursday	9 a. m.

SCALES.

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

FINANCIAL.

$50. $100. $200. $500. $1,000.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 12 Wall-st., N. Y., make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of 5 per cent. Circulars and weekly reports sent free.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Charles H. Deere, of Moline, is at the Matteson House.

Mr. William M. Collins left this city last night to fill the position of Assistant Commissary of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion at Indianapolis.

A son of Capt. Wiley M. Egan passed a very creditable examination at Yale last week; his only preparation therefor was gained in the public schools of this city.

Officer C. C. Tilden, for a long time connected with the Board of Health, sent in his resignation yesterday to accept a position with the Palmer House livery stable.

Mr. Sankey will be here with Mr. Moody to begin the meetings Oct. 1. Mr. Stebbins is here to organize and direct the chorus choir to supplement Mr. Sankey's work, and not to take his place.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 67 deg.; 10 a. m. 72; 12 m., 77; 3 p. m., 76; 8 p. m., 72. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.93; 8 p. m., 29.84.

The Retail Coal-Dealers' Association, at its last regular meeting, passed a series of resolutions of condolence with and sympathy for the family of the late John Barry, who was a respected member of the Association.

In the Coroner's inquest upon the little child of John Juergen, at No. 116½ Wood street, the jury returned a verdict of premature birth, and found nothing to substantiate the charge of malpractice made against Dr. Wilcke.

Officer William Schmidt, of the Lake-street squad, yesterday afternoon found the body of a full-grown male infant in the river at State street bridge. The body was taken to the Morgue, where the Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

Ald. Lawler wishes it to be understood that his resolution offered on Monday, relating to the prosecuting attorney on the West Side, does not reflect on the efficiency of the present official, Judge Boyden. His object is to secure an additional lawyer to help prosecute the city cases continually arising in the police courts.

Peter Schlund and Alexander R. Beck unite in a card to the editor to state that they were not drowned at South Chicago, as was set forth with circumstantiality in the *Post* and *Inter-Ocean*. It would be fair to believe these gentlemen until the papers named adduce some testimony in refutation of their word.

At about 11 o'clock yesterday morning a passenger on board the Chicago & Alton mail train committed suicide, by cutting his throat from ear to ear, while between the stations of Summit and Mount Forest. Deputy-Coroner McGirr held the inquest, but was unable to ascertain the identity of the deceased. He was a Swede, apparently 35 years of age, and of a fair complexion.

The Christian workers to whom have been delegated the details of organizing the coming revival held an interesting meeting in lower Farwell Hall last night. The Rev. C. L. Townsend presided, and, after hymns and prayer, read an eloquent lesson on the conviction of sin. The Rev. Mr. Chamberlain added some additional remarks on the same subject, and, after brief addresses by gentlemen present, the meeting adjourned.

The Northwestern Checker Congress continued its sittings yesterday at No. 88 Clark street, but for some unexplained reason very few contestants came in, and very few games were played,—so few, in fact, as to render the publication of the revised record unnecessary until to-morrow. Mr. Orvis heads the list, however. Mr. Martins was also present yesterday at the rooms where the Congress was in session, and played several games with amateurs.

The attendance at the Exposition yesterday was an improvement on the preceding day, and was just about large enough to give comfortable space to every spectator. The fact that reduced rates over the Illinois Central have now gone into effect had considerable influence on the people along that line, and every train brought in large parties. Yesterday was the first of the season on which Hand's orchestra performed during the morning. They will hereafter blow and scrape at 11 a. m. each day.

It was noted in these columns a day or two ago that P. H. Tansey had been arrested on a charge of disorderly, growing out of an alleged insult to a little news girl. On examination before a court, it came out that there was a general misunderstanding all around; by the girl, the officer, and Tansey himself. There was no sort of evidence to sustain any charge against Mr. Tansey, and he was accordingly discharged, the Justice finding that there was no reason why he should ever have been arrested.

It is the intention of the various churches to organize a choir of about 500 of the best singers in the city to assist at the Moody and Sankey meetings when they commence. Last night about 100 of the vocalists met in upper Farwell Hall for the first rehearsal. Mr. George C. Stebbins officiated as director, and there was a manifest enthusiasm that augurs well for the future in the establishment of a choir that will materially aid the evangelist in the work before him. The next rehearsal will be held Thursday night, and after that the choir will meet every Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest upon Sidonia Doubrawa, whose body was found in the lake last Saturday during the yacht race. From the various witnesses examined,—Mr. Kuntinger, the uncle of the deceased, and keeper of the Railroad House on Sherman street, and Herman Mauz, the young girl's lover,—it was ascertained that she had undoubtedly committed suicide, because of sorrow at hearing that Mauz was already married. The inquest was, however, continued until Thursday morning, at Mauz's request, by which time he hopes to have a sufficiency of testimony to exonerate him from all blame and from any suspicion of having caused her death.

Monday evening, as Jake Gendler and Peter Shyer were moving homeward by way of the Fort Wayne Railroad bridge on Stewart avenue, a defective sidewalk over the structure gave way and dropped Mr. Gendler into the swelling flood. His comrade worked as quickly and well as he could to effect a rescue, and at last, by dint of getting down on the pier, succeeded in reaching the floating gentleman's hand, which he held until a series of vigorous shouts brought help, and Mr. Gendler was rescued. It was a narrow escape, and should lead to the immediate repair of the bridge-sidewalk, which is largely used as a thoroughfare. It is a curious thing, Mr. Shyer thinks, that, while he was shouting his best for help, the watchmen on the bridge should have slept through it all, and allowed the aid to be rendered by a watchman who ran over from Eighteenth street on hearing the noise. Watchmen who sleep as sound as these do are useless, except on the police force.

THE LAW OF CARRIERS.

A clever young boy living on Prairie avenue has had his life made a burden to him by the impositions of a young widow who boards with his pa and ma. She is always sending him on errands, and, when he does them, instead of giving him a quarter, or even saying "Thank you!" she pitches into him for being so long, or doing it so badly. The trodden boy turned at last, and last week, when she sent him up to a hair-store on West Madison street with her wealth of golden ringlets to have a curl put into them, he just leaned pensively over the railing of the bridge and let a stream of jute and things that would have made Berenice or Mrs. S. A. Allen jealous cascade into the glutty-rippling stream. Then he went home, reaching the paternal domicile just as the family was sitting down to tea. Said the young widow: "Charley, did you deliver my parcel? When did they say it would be done? What a long time you were gone. If I were a boy I could have gone there and back twice in the time." "Yes'm," he replied meekly. "Well, when will it be done?" "They didn't say. "Didn't say? Didn't you give them the parcel?" "No, 'm; I found it, but I lost the things." "Lost the things? How?" "They fell into the river." "Well, you are a nice boy to send on a message. If I was your father I'd take the hide off'n you with a stick." "But, madam," replied the boy with dignity, "you are not father, nor yet my mother. (Sensation.) Besides, not being a common carrier, and not having entered into a contract with you to carry your parcel for and in consideration of any sum, I have incurred no liability, and am liable to no penalty. If I had undertaken to carry the parcel for my own particular profit, my father even would not have been responsible for its loss (see Butler vs. Basing, 2 C. & P. 614) unless, indeed, he paid me smaller wages because of the opportunity thus afforded me to make small sums. On this point I will only quote Dwight vs. Brewster, 1 Pickering (Miss.) 50. But, rising from the law to the equity of the case, I have only to say——" but before he could say it his father had moved the young Chief Justice from the room, and in the safe seclusion of the back shed, engaged in friendly remonstrance with him. The young widow shed a grateful wink at him on his return, while the boy went up-stairs and slept on all-fours like a mule. Despairing of obtaining justice, or even a hearing at that tribunal, the boy has taken an appeal to his mother's supreme court, where he will bring the case up for final adjudication on a writ of certiorari, obtained by putting up a lock of that young widow's false golden hair in a piece of silver paper, and stowing it away in his pa's pocket the evening after his mother has given her husband a letter to post. The boy thinks his ma will look through his pockets, and, as her hair is black and she is very jealous, he has no doubt whatever but that the decision will be reversed with heavy damages against the widow.

SOUTH PARK COMMISSIONERS.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the South Park Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon at the office, corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets. In the absence of the President, Mr. L. B. Sidway presided. The other members present, Messrs. Price and Cornell.

The following bills were approved and warrants ordered drawn for their payment: John McCaffery, clay, $981.73; John McCaffery, cinders and gravel, $1,000; J. H. Saum, engineering, $154; Schlund & McIntosh, mining wells and connection, $16; J. M. W. Jones, $4.50; James Clander, ninth concert, $118; miscellaneous, $10.40. Total, $2,533.83.

On motion of Mr. Cornell, $250 was appropriated for putting in cobble gutters on the east side of Western avenue from Archer avenue to Thirty-fifth street.

The matter of increasing the North Pier from 200 to 300 feet was referred to the Construction Committee.

The Superintendent was instructed to report the necessities and cost of repair of Western avenue from Fifty-fifth street north.

The meeting adjourned to to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WHISKY.

There was considerable doubt expressed yesterday as to the absolute truth of the information conveyed in a Washington dispatch to the effect that Rehm's immunity extended to the civil cases in which he is involved, and that the whisky men were not likely to be pardoned, but that Hesing would probably have his sentence equalized. This news was by no means welcome to the dwellers in the upper story of the County Building. It was wholly unexpected, and about as encouraging as a cold water shower-bath. During the day telegrams were received from Washington, however, stating that Commissioner Raum, from whom the intelligence purported to come, was not in Washington Monday, and that he would not be there until to-day. Acting-Commissioner Rogers knew nothing about any such rumors, and the Commissioner had not issued any such decision in regard to the civil-immunity business. From the best information which a TRIBUNE reporter could obtain, it is altogether probable that the pardons were issued yesterday, and that they will be in the hands of the United States Marshal to-morrow morning. This was about the extent of that branch of current events known as whisky news yesterday.

CANDY KETTLE EXPLOSION.

Monday afternoon quite a serious accident occurred in the candy factory of M. E. Page & Co., 211 and 213 Lake street. Frank and Baptiste Ferren, two confectioners, were engaged in running-off a kettle of paste-candy, but had forgotten to open the steam-exhaust. About 80 pounds' pressure was allowed to gather within the copper boiler, when suddenly an explosion occurred. The kettle was rent in twain, and the room was filled with a shower of steam, sirup, corn-starch, flour, and other et ceteras. Frank was badly burned over the face, and hands, and chest. Baptiste Ferren was also scalded. Both men were cared for at the Mercy Hospital. Their injuries, though severe, are not of a dangerous character.

JEFF AND JENKS.

TOM THE BARKEEPER.

There was a bit of a fight last night in the Bodega saloon, and as accounts differ, perhaps it is better to give the various stories just as they were told.

Said Tom the barkeeper: "They was a-talking and a-fussing and a-fooling around, and sometimes they was a-skipping about, and finally they——"

"Who do you mean by they, Tom?"

"Jeff Hankins and Major Jenks. They had a fight right here—right there where you see that knot-hole. They was a-fussin and a-fooling around, and they was a-talking and slapping about, and finally they called for beer——"

"Who called for beer?"

"I don't know who, but they was a-fooling and a-fussing and a-talking and a-skipping about, and he——"

"Who?"

"Why Jenks, he got to talking politics to him——"

"Who?"

"Why, to Hankins, and Hankins wouldn't have it, cause he didn't take no stock in Hayes and Wheeler; and Jenks, he calculated that Indiana was going some 7,000,000 for the Republican ticket. So he told him he didn't care a d—n for him."

"Was he drunk?"

"No, he wasn't exactly drunk, but he was feeling a little luxurious."

"What did Hankins say?"

"He asked him to be d—d, and then turned away. But Hankins, not knowing his own interests, wouldn't be d—d, and turned around and handed him one on the eye."

"What then?"

"Well, Jenks went down, and Hankins gave him a few more for his nibs, but that's all I know about it."

THE BOOTBLACK'S ACCOUNT.

"I was a-goin' fer ter shine a snoozer's leather when I seed a duffer tell another duff as how some Indians as wears poultices was a-goin' fer to haze a duffer named Wheeler, and the bloke as took no stock in the stag givedit to the sucker into the eye, and telled him as he wud crawl onto his collar and purr at him. Them feller as they call Jenks was down, and the other bloke was a-pourin' boots into his ears when I hollered 'shine!' and that stopped the circus."

"Which had the best of it, Hankins or Jenks?"

"Them Jenks was ahead, cos them Hankins had to set 'em up after the fight. Hankins, he shined up Jenks' eye patent-leather style, but Jenks he only got in a schnit on those Hankins. Shine 'em up!—only a nickel!"

THE NEWSBOY'S ACCOUNT.

"I bought two *Timeses* in the mornin' and had sold one, and about 7 o'clock I goes into the Bodega to close out. I sees the Ace coppering the Jack ——"

"What's that?"

"I sees Hankins a-blackin' Jenks, and two stacks a-waitin' fer the play."

"Two stacks?"

"Yes, two duffers holdin' back fer a 'case.' I seed Hankins playin' both hands closed and the other duff goin' fer the black on the spin, and I left."

"Who got the best of it?"

"Hankins throwed him down and puffed a peeper, and that was all. It wasn't no fight to amount ter nothin'."

HANKINS' ACCOUNT.

"It's all a stack of lies. I haven't played Jenks open for ten days, and if he has gone down to the corner I haven't dealt to see him. Jenks may be on the queen and I not know it, but on my soul I haven't seen him for ten deals."

"How do you account for that copper on your left eye?"

"There's where a spider played me open and won."

"How about the corner from the nose to the mouth?"

"That was on the last turn with a bedbug. Them is all right, young man. Don't you fret."

JENKS' ACCOUNT.

"Why, the bloody duffer ain't got a square hair into his head, and I don't give a greenback for all he holds. I can back-cap him and his family, and no double bank can win me down. Can't blow nobody overboard just because he lent me $10 for beer, and I don't take no chips from no man when he wants to ram a sassage down me."

"Which got the best of it?"

"I did; but that's my way of fighting. I am a shuffling-cock, I am, and I hit down, and that's the way he got licked."

"How about that eye?"

"That's all right; but did you see how I blacked up his legs? That's what tells."

Gentle reader, Hankins and Jenks blacked each others' eyes, and yet we are not happy.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, President Sullivan in the chair. All the members were present except English, Clarke, and Kohn.

The President announced the following standing committees:

Buildings and Grounds—Shoeninger, Jacobs, and Clarke.
School-Fund Property—English, Reed, Hoyne, and Hotz.
Apparatus and Furniture—Hotz, Welch, and Shoeninger.
Finance and Auditing—Kohn, Arnold, and Prussing.
Examination of Teachers—Welch, Wells, English, Reed, and the Superintendent.
Appointment of Teachers—The President, Smith, and Wells.
Text-Books and Course of Instruction—Wells, Prussing, and Hoyne.
Janitors and Supplies—Hoyne, Jacobs, and Clarke.
Publication—Smith, Covert, and Shoeninger.
High School—Clarke, Smith and Jacobs.
Division High Schools—Welch, Arnold and Covert.
Normal School—Covert, English, and Wells.
German—Prussing, Kohn, and Hotz.
Salaries—Reed, Arnold, and Welch.
Judiciary—Arnold, Reed, and English.
Evening Schools—Arnold, Hoyne, Covert, Reed, Kohn, Smith, and Shoeninger.
Rules and Regulations—Prussing, Welch, and Wells.
Music—Covert, Kohn, and Shoeninger.
Drawing—Clark, Smith, and Hoyne.
Special Funds and Prizes—Jacobs, English, and Hotz.

Also the following Committees on Schools: Jones, Clark; Scammon, Hotz; Kinzie, English; Franklin, Shoeninger; Washington, Arnold; Moseley, Covert; Brown, Welch; Foster, Clarke; Ogden, Smith; Newberry, Shoeninger; Wells, Wells; Skinner, Hotz; Haven, Kohn; Cottage Grove, Reed; Holden, Reed; Dore, Hoyne; Hayes, Welch; Clarke, Hoyne; Douglas, Prussing; Lincoln, Smith; Carpenter, Jacobs; Burr, Arnold; King, Wells; Lawndale, Covert; Wicker Park, Jacobs; Pearson street, Smith; Elizabeth street, Hotz; Walsh street, Jacobs; West Fourteenth street, Wells; Sheldon, English; Wentworth avenue, Kohn; Vedder street, Shoeninger; Pickard, Reed; Calumet avenue, Prussing; Lincoln street, Welch; Third avenue, Clarke; Sangamon street, Hotz; Polk street, Hoyne; Ward, Covert; Nickersonville; English; Division and Clearer street, Arnold, South Union street, Clarke; South Halsted street, Jacobs; North Clark street, English; West Fourteenth street No. 2, Hoyne; Harrison street, Wells; South Paulina street, Welch; North La Salle street, Shoeninger; Thirty-fourth street, Covert; Superior street, Smith; Hinsdale street, Arnold; Archer avenue, Prussing; Warren avenue, Welch; Dearborn street, Kohn; Blue Island avenue, Hoyne.

A communication was received from Superintendent Pickard asking that he be allowed a vacation of a few weeks, without salary, for the benefit of his health, he needing a rest.

On motion, his leave was limited to two months, his salary to continue.

A SPECIAL CASE.

A communication was received from a Mr. Jennings, asking that his son be allowed to stop the study of German.

Considerable discussion ensued, several of the Inspectors objecting to spending their time in acting upon "special cases," such applications, it appears, being not uncommon.

Inspector Welch moved that the boy be allowed to discontinue the study.

Inspector English offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the Superintendent shall have the power, and it shall be his duty, to excuse on application any pupil from any study in the course which is not included in the list of studies upon which, by the laws of Illinois, examination of teachers is required.

Inspector Shoeninger moved that the whole matter be referred to the Committee on Rules and Regulations. Not agreed to.

Inspector Arnold moved that the subject be referred to the joint Committees on Judiciary and Rules. Agreed to.

A communication was received from N. W. Boomer and C. G. Stowell asking that they be allowed the use of either the Kinzie or Franklin School for a night school, a small fee to be charged pupils. Referred to the Committee on Night Schools.

THE SCHOOL AGENT

submitted his report for August. The cash on hand Aug. 1, was $7,903.28; the receipts were $132,928.93; and the expenditures, $129,862.15; leaving a balance of $10,970.06. The rent accrued on school-fund property prior to May 8, 1875, was $82,531.27; rent accrued since, $20,253.12; total rent due to Nov. 8, 1876, $102,784.39. It was referred to the appropriate committee.

DRAWING.

Inspector Clarke moved that the Board proceed to elect a teacher of drawing, no salary to be paid by the city. He nominated Mrs. Dimmock.

Inspector English made the point that the position would have have to be created first. There was no such office as teacher of drawing now.

Inspector Clarke said drawing was a study, and, while the office of Superintendent of Drawing had been abolished, there was nothing he knew of in the rules which prohibited the election of a teacher of the study. It was not essential that the duties be defined.

The President overruled the point of Inspector English, and the motion of Inspector Clarke agreed to.

Mrs. Dimmock was elected by acclamation.

Inspector English moved that the subject of drawing be referred to the Joint Committees on Drawing and Rules and Regulations. Agreed to.

MUSIC.

Inspector Covert, from the Committee on Music, reported in favor of the election of Mr. Blackman as "special teacher of music," provided that he be subject to the control of the Board, and that the city be not held liable for his salary. Concurred in.

Miss Clark having declined to accept the position as head assistant in the Clarke School, on motion of Inspector Hoyne, Miss Mary E. Royce, of the Skinner School, was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

Superintendent Pickard stated that the schools had never opened more pleasantly than this year. They were never fuller, and the necessity for double divisions was pressing. Nearly all the teachers' places were filled, and yet their salaries were $6,000 inside the amount allowed by the Council.

Inspector Arnold gave notice that he would move at the next meeting that the Board hold afternoon sessions.

The Board then adjourned.

A LEAP FOR DEATH.

JUMPING FROM A FOURTH-STORY WINDOW.

Yesterday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, a young man named George Moody attempted suicide by leaping from one of the windows of the fourth floor of the Sheldon Court Hotel, on West Madison near Sheldon street. Moody is a young man some 36 years of age, and has a wife and a baby about two weeks old. He is a young man of rather a sanguine-nervous temperament. Up to to some four weeks ago he was employed on the *Western Rural*, which paper was recently sold out under a chattel mortgage to a man named Hoodless. In the transfer of the journal an indebtedness to Moody of some $400 was overlooked, and he was deprived of his just dues. This weighed heavily on his mind. Added to this was the fact that he was soon to become a father, which involved extra expenses. About two weeks ago his wife was confined.

Moody worked at whatever he could get to do, but losing his wages on the *Western Rural* caused him to run behind on his board-bill. This, added to his troubles, induced him to take alcohol to allay excitement. Instead of subduing it, however, it had a contrary effect. Brooding over his troubles and using chloral caused a temporary fit of insanity, during which he attempted to take his life. He was in the bed-room with his wife and nurse when he made the terrible leap. Mrs. Moody caught her husband as he jumped from the window, and, for a moment held him by his coat. But, poor woman, her strength gave way, and down went the would-be suicide to the ground below, a distance of fully 50 feet. In descending he struck a sign, and came down upon an awning, which broke the fall, and, perhaps, saved his life. Several persons heard the screams of Mrs. Moody and her nurse, and saw the man fall. Among them was Dr. C. M. Fitch, of 520 West Madison street, who lives nearly opposite. He ran over, helped pick up the injured man, and assisted in carrying him into the hotel, where a cot was provided for him on the sitting-room floor.

An examination revealed the fact that Moody's right-arm was terribly shattered. The elbow joint was mashed to a pulp. Across the back and sides there are some fearful bruises, but the exact extent of the injuries cannot at present be stated. Dr. Fitch declined to speak positively as to his being injured internally. He thought, however, as Moody passed no blood, that there was no danger from internal hurts. The shock was so terrible that it is hardly possible that he will recover. Last evening Moody was quite low, and the physician stated that he might die any moment, as his system was exhausted by the excessive use of chloral, aside from the shock received by the fall.

Mrs. Moody, though laboring under great mental excitement and anguish, held up wonderfully, and last evening was considered as comfortable as might be expected. Both she and her husband are well spoken of at the hotel, and there is a deep feeling of sympathy for them.

A LONG FAREWELL.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

There are no circumstances attending the removal of the Board of Public Works to excite unusual interest. The Commissioners have not yet received official notification of removal, and, though they were transacting no business, remained in their office yesterday. No one acquainted with the gentlemen supposed that they would oppose the Council's action on the ground of illegality, and consequently it is hardly necessary to state that they accept the condition of things with a good grace. The Commissioners do not appear to regret their removal as much as do the subordinates of the Department. The change is looked upon by them as unfortunate, and they feel a good deal of doubt as to the wisdom of the change. The Mayor has taken hold and will look after the public works to the best of his ability and time. There are a good many things which will be left undone; there are advertisements for bids, the consideration of contracts, etc., which can be awarded only by the Board, and therefore will have to be re-advertised, etc. The Mayor in speaking of the duties which have devolved upon him, said that he thought that for the present matters would go along smoothly enough. It might, within the course of a year, or maybe less, become necessary to appoint one Commissioner. He understood that there was already an ordinance in the hands of the Committee to appoint a Commissioner of Public Works. Now the heads of the various minor departments would be relied upon to a great extent. They were capable and experienced men, and there would be no difficulty in managing the business which they superintended.

It might be interesting to know just how and by whom the Public Works of the City of Chicago have been managed. The first act establishing any office like the Board of Public Works was done in 1851 by the adoption of an act creating three Street Commissioners, one for each Division of the city. They were elected by the people, and had control of all streets and alleys, and the repairs of the same. In the same year, 1851, the City Council adopted an ordinance appointing a City Superintendent of Streets. This officer was subject to the directions of the Commissioners.

Feb. 15, 1851, John B. Turner, A. S. Sherman, and H. G. Loomis obtained permission from the Legislature to start water-works. The Company was incorporated under the name "City Hydraulic Company," and built small works on the lake shore at about the foot of Lake street. The Company shortly sold out to the city, and the incorporators—Turner, Sherman, and Loomis—were made the Board of Water-Commissioners. This Board controlled the water fund and superintended all the work.

In 1855 the General Assembly passed an act establishing the Board of Sewerage Commissioners. This Board consisted of three members, one from each Division of the city, and they were elected by the City Council. These Boards—the Street Commissioners, Board of Sewrage and the Water Boards—continued to control the public works of the city till Feb. 13, 1861, when the Board of Public Works was organized as an executive department of the City Government. The Board of Public Works then consisted of three members, who were elected for six years each by the people. In 1863, for political reasons, the Commissioners were legislated out of office, and it was ordered that the Board be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council. The Mayor was an ex-officio member of the Board, but did not act in the making of special assessments. By an amendment to the charter in 1865, the Mayor was dropped from the Board, and by another amendment passed in the same year Roswell D. Mason and William Gooding were named by the Legislature as additional members to look after the deepening of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. This Board of five members continued uninterruptedly in office till the canal went into the hands of the State, when it dropped to three again, and so remained until Monday, when all their duties were devolved on the Mayor.

THE SCHUETZENFEST.

AWARDING THE PRIZES.

Yesterday was the last day of the Schuetzenfest. The attendance was quite large. Shooting commenced about 10 o'clock, and was continued until 3 p. m., when the judges convened, and proceeded to analyse the various scores for the purpose of awarding the prizes. The following is the result:

Shooting King—John Meunier, of Milwaukee.
Gold Medals—For 25 centres, John Meunier, Milwaukee; M. Grau, J. B. Haefner, and William Bockmer, of Chicago.
Silver Medals—A. F. Kaiser, Madison, Wis.; John Mehlhop, Dubuque; M. Blumanauer, Dubuque; Nick Gerber, Monroe, Wis.; F. Streif, Highland, Ill.; George Kersten, W. Starke, H. Riedel, R. Grimm, Charles Schotte, F. Toggenburger, John Pfeifer, Joseph Hof, W. Flohr, all of Chicago.
Ehern Scheibe—There were 85 prizes distributed in cash and other articles, the gifts of citizens of Chicago and elsewhere. The first prize, $50, was given to F. Toggenburger.
Stich-Scheibe—Twenty-five prizes in money in various sums, ranging from $15 to $1. The first, $15, was given to William Hammel.
Kehr Scheibe—Twenty-six prizes in cash, ranging from $10 to $1. The first was won by Charles Kuehl.
Mann Scheibe—Fifteen prizes, ranging from $15 to $1. The first was given to John Meunier.
Koenig Scheibe—Eighteen prizes, from $10 to $1. The first was awarded to John Meunier.
The first prize for tenpin-rolling, $70, was awarded to Mr. William Stager, who was elected "King Pin." He and Mr. Bartenschlaeger won the most of the prizes.

THE CITY-HALL.

Water-rents yesterday were $2,447.

License receipts yesterday were about $400.

Officer R. A. Shephard, of the Twenty-Second Street Station, will be tried Saturday for assaulting a citizen named J. J. Gardner, who makes the complaint to Superintendent Hickey.

In order to reduce the expenses of the Law Department, as the Council has so ordered, Mr. Anthony yesterday dispensed with the services of Cal Wilson, the Chief Clerk of the Department. Mr. Wilson had occupied the position for the past five or six years.

Corporation-Counsel Anthony is making a compilation of all the State laws and city ordinances in relation to gambling, lotteries, bunko-steering, etc. The compilation, with some wholesome suggestions, will be presented to the Chief of Police, and it is expected that beneficial results will follow.

A delegation of men who have been working on the Lake Park called upon the Mayor yesterday to see if they could not be paid. Although the foreman of the work had been ordered to discharge all his hands, he did not do so, and the consequence is a large and unlooked-for expense. The Mayor will do all he can for the men.

Yesterday the contract with the South Side Gas Company, which has agreed to furnish gas at $1.50 per 1,000 cubic feet, was closed, to take effect Oct. 1, which is the beginning of another quarter. The contract specifies that the city can use any kind of burner it may desire. Therefore the three-feet burners will be adopted. These have been sent for, and as soon as they arrive will be placed in the lamps. The city advertises this morning for bids for the lighting of the West Division with oil. The Mayor has been in communication with parties in the East who desire information about the bid, and many proposals are expected. Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Milwaukee, and other cities have been heard from, and there are several firms in Chicago who will put in bids, all of which will be opened Sept. 30.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The furniture for the new Hospital is finished and was yesterday placed in position.

The jail-birds indicted during the last two weeks were arraigned yesterday and pleaded.

The County Collector yesterday sold the delinquent property in the Town of Calumet. The Town of Hyde Park will be reached to-morrow.

The Grand Jury disposed of the usual number of ordinary cases yesterday, and ordered the subpœnaing of witnesses for the proposed investigations for Friday.

Andrew Filbert was placed on trial for the murder of William Olderberg, his son-in-law, at No. 1013 Wentworth avenue, in June last. The defendant set up the plea of self-defense, and at adjournment the case was still on trial.

An attempt was made yesterday to secure the release on bail of Dennis Shay and Martin Dwyer, indicted for the killing of Bothmann. The Court fixed the bail at $6,000, but their friends had not up to adjournment been able to procure an acceptable bond.

It having been represented to Judge Rogers that a large number of persons desired to become citizens of the United States who could not get away to attend to that business during the day, he yesterday caused notice to be given that on and after to-morrow evening the Criminal Court will be in session from 7 to 9:30 o'clock until further notice, to accommodate this class.

"Cabbage" Ryan, the noted confidence thief, was arrested in the Criminal Court yesterday while listening to the trial of a brother. "Cabbage" was indicted by the April Grand Jury for obtaining money under false pretenses in connection with one W. P. Williams. Williams was arrested at the time, and is now in the Penitentiary. Ryan left the city and evaded arrest, but is now in a fair way to join his partner.

Some weeks ago Gen. Lieb was serenaded by the Tilden and Hendricks "Reform" Club of his ward. The General made the boys a nice little speech, and, what was better, invited them to a neighboring saloon to take something. It cost him an even $50 bill, and now he proposes to get even by going to Congress. It is already given out that he has secured the united support of all the clubs in the Third District, which does not suit at headquarters, for the reason that another man had been selected for the place, and for the further reason that no one believes that he could be elected.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Gleaners, a temperance organization, give a dime entertainment this evening at No. 715 State street, near Fourteenth.

There will be a special meeting of the Directresses of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, at the Asylum, at 2 p. m. to-day.

The tenth annual reunion of the Thirty-sixth Illinois Regiment will be held at Yorkville, Ill., to-morrow. All friends are invited.

The employment bureau of the Woman's Aid Society is still in the Y. M. C. A. Building, No. 10 Arcade court, and is sending out first-class help of all nationalities. Ladies wishing female help will find it to their advantage to call.

The opening of the Ogden avenue railway will take place Thursday. The Company having placed a car at the disposal of Mr. John D. Sutter, that gentleman invites his friends with their families to join him on this auspicious occasion to take a ride in the first car over the road, which will leave Sutter's Ogden Avenue House, corner of Robey street and Ogden avenue, at 3 o'clock p. m.

The new Episcopal Church at Winnetka will be consecrated to-morrow, the Rev. Dr. McLaren, Bishop of Illinois, conducting the ceremonial. Among the clergy invited and expected to be present are the Rev. Edward Sullivan, of Trinity Church; the Rev. Clinton Locke, of Grace; the Rev. S. S. Harris, of St. James; the Rev. George F. Cushman, of St. Stephen's; the Rev. Henry G. Perry, of All-Saints', and the Rev. Dr. B. A. Rogers, of Epiphany. The services promise to prove of unwonted interest, and a large company is expected to be in attendance of the laity from Chicago and elsewhere.

CRIMINAL.

Mr. Weber, residing at No. 284 Mohawk street, complains that Monday evening at 9:50 o'clock he ordered away some boys who were occupying his front door-steps, and in revenge was saluted with sundry stones and pistol-shots.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning persons living on Mather street, near Clinton, were aroused by outcries from No. 97, and on investigation it appeared that a thief had entered a window looking from the house named, and had taken a pair of pants, in which was about $3 in currency. The owner of the garments was aroused and caught the thief as he was escaping, but an accomplice presented a revolver and secured the escape of both.

Joseph Homer and brother of No. 293 Division street, while riding in a State street car at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, were assaulted by one of the passengers, who, during the melee he had occasioned, snatched a diamond pin valued at $40 from the shirt front of Joseph Homer. The passengers held the fellow until Officer Seibert came up, who lugged him off to the Armory. At first the police were unable to find the stolen article, but Detective McGarigle by judiciously tickling the prisoner under the chin caused him to throw it up. He gave the name of Oscar Jones, and is believed to be an expert from the East.

Mrs. Mary Ann Adlard was before Justice Kaufmann yesterday. Her husband, Thomas, she said, persisted in straying from the path of virtue, and that he was particularly fond of the company of Mrs. Mary Ann Williams. She wanted the twain arrested for adultery. The warrants were accordingly issued, and Thomas and Mary Ann brought in. Bail was given in the sum of $500 each to appear for trial on the 26th inst. The complainant lives at 583 West Kinzie street. The complainant and her husband have already figured extensively in the courts, she having sued once for a divorce and once to be given half of her husband's property.

Officer Rohan, of the Chicago Avenue Station, discovered at 2 o'clock yesterday morning three boys under a sidewalk near the corner of Indiana and Market streets dividing some plunder. He pursued them and fired several shots into the air to frighten them. Finally he succeeded in capturing one of them named John Cunningham, alias "Swell," but on the road back to the place the fellow turned upon him. Reinforcements arrived in the shape of Cunningham's mother and another woman. By them the officer was stripped almost entirely of his clothing, and was badly beaten over the head by his own club, which the irate Mother Cunningham succeeding in wresting from his grasp. The policeman pluckily held on to his man, and succeeded in lodging him at the station. Yesterday both mother and son took change of venue from Justice Kaufmann's Court to that of Justice Paulsen, where the son was held in $1,000 to the Criminal Court for the burglary of $30 worth of wines, cigars, and cash from the grocery of Michael Baynes, of No. 90 Illinois street, and $1,500 for resisting an officer. The mother's case was continued in $200 bail until the 26th inst.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The Board of Trustees met in regular session at the Village-Hall yesterday afternoon. Present Messrs. Bogue, Farrell, Powell, Schlund, Taylor, and President Bensley.

Their services as Commissioners for the opening of Calumet avenue from Fifty-first street to Ninety-fifth street were valued very highly by George W. Waite, L. D. Condee, and F. H. Bailey; the Board granted George W. Waite $120 and the other Commissioners $60 each, their bills being $500.

The Committee on Judiciary reported that nothing could be done to relieve the Forty-first street assessment. The report was accepted.

The rent of hose-house No. 3, $25, for the month of August was ordered paid. The cart is kept in a barn, and the Board think it steep, but Farrell said it was the best that could be done.

A license fee of $10 was passed for bowling-alleys, and hereafter they will have to pay up. They must also close at 11 o'clock.

A petition which was presented last week to make Fifty-first street passable, from Greenwood avenue to State street, was reported on favorably, provided such improvement could be done for 60 cents per lineal rod.

A petition signed by about 100 residents of South Chicago, asking for a lock-up at that place, was presented, and referred to the Committee on Police.

The Committee on Public Buildings were appointed to secure suitable heating apparatus for the Town-Hall.

The petition of the Sergeant of Police to have $15 per month allowed him for horse-hire was approved; and in spite of the ordinance lately passed, which expressly disallowed carriage fare, Sergeant Ryan will draw $15 for that purpose.

Ewing avenue, South Chicago avenue, and Ninety-fifth street were ordered improved under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Works, provided the cost did not exceed $800.

The residents on the section lying north of Oakwood boulevard on Cottage Grove avenue were permitted to build a sewer to connect with the Oakwoods sewer.

The Board resolved to sprinkle the streets during the rest of the season.

The Drainage Committee requested that they be allowed to consult W. H. Clark and C. S. Chesbrough in connection with the Engineer Bristol.

The Board then adjourned.

The men Tobey Williams and King who cut Thompson at South Chicago Sunday night were fined $10 and $5 respectively.

A few gentlemen went out target-shooting at Oakland yesterday afternoon, and the tin cans and glass bottles are used up and broken.

The hop at the hotel last evening was in every way a success. The dancers numbered about 500. Prof. A. E. Bournique acted as master of the ceremonies. The costumes of the ladies were the finest that have appeared this season in any party given in or near Chicago.

A children's party was given by Miss Helen Larmanie at her residence on Cornell street yesterday afternoon in honor of her ninth birthday. The little ladies danced and played various games until night, when they retired, wishing that Miss Larmanie might have many pleasant birthdays, and that they would come every day. Among those present were Blanche Benjamine, Jennie Benjamine, Mary Smith, Josie Davis, Minerva Butlin, Bonnie Thompson, Clara Morgan, Maud Lewis, Josie Nichols, Fannie Chase, and Winnie Norwood.

LAKE VIEW.

The Board of Trustees held the regular fortnightly meeting Monday night, all the members being present. The Water Committee was authorized to appoint a competent man to oversee the testing and weighing of water-pipe by Morgan & Co.; also, to appoint an overseer of the laying. The Engineer's report for the two weeks ending Sept. 17 was presented. During that time 2,855,040 gallons of water have been pumped, and 16,650 pounds of coal burned. A plat of Greer's Subdivision of Block 31, in Mount Pleasant Subdivision of the S. ½, S. E. ¼, N. E ¼, Sec. 7, 40, 14, was approved. Various bills were audited, and charged mainly to the water fund.

It was expected that the North Chicago Horse Railway Company would present a petition for the right of way on Lincoln avenue to Wrightwood avenue, and a number of gentlemen from the locality to be affected were in attendance to see it through. It was not forthcoming, although it is understood that the Company will make the extension. The Board, therefore, adjourned to Monday to give an opportunity for the application.

A Terrible Tale of the Sea.

Pall Mall Gazette.

A fearful story is reported from Lloyd's. Last January the Liverpool ship San Rafael, from Birkenhead to Valparaiso with coals, was totally destroyed by fire off Cape Horn. Eleven of the crew were picked up a fortnight later, after having suffered fearful privations, from two of the vessel's boats, and landed in London in April by the ship Yorkshire, from Melbourne. The long-boat, containing Capt. McAdams, his wife, the carpenter, four seamen and three boys, which left the vessel along with the other boats, parted company, and it now appears that the persons above named all landed on New Year's Island, near Cape Horn, and, as the island is barren and uninhabited, they have evidently starved slowly to death, as a vessel recently arrived at Stanley, Falkland Isles, reports having discovered the bodies of eight men and one woman on the island, and these are supposed to be the missing boat's crew of the San Rafael.

MILWAUKEE IRON COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 19.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee Iron Company was held to-day. A committee of five was appointed,—Sanford, of New Bedford, Chairman, representing the New Bedford stockholders, $300,000; Owen, of Detroit, represents the heirs of the Ward estate; amount of stock, $435,000; with T. A. Greene, H. H. Button, and I. M. Bean, of Milwaukee,—to examine matters and confer with a committee of creditors to be appointed to-morrow at 9 a. m. It is expected that a compromise will be effected, and an arrangement brought about whereby the works will continue in operation. Everything so far indicates a certainty of harmonious action, with a good result.

EQUALIZATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 19.—At the session of the State Board of Equalization this morning the reports of the Committee on Equalization of Town and City Lots and Lands, respectively, were recommitted. Mr. McCabe moved to recommit the report of the Committee on Equalization of Personal Property, but a call of the yeas and nays disclosed the fact that there was not a quorum present, and the Board adjourned until to-morrow morning.

A LITTLE SPARK.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 19.—One hundred and fifty children of Irish parentage were withdrawn from the public school in Bayonne yesterday by order of Father Killeen, the priest of the Roman Catholic Church at Bergen Point, who opposes the system of Catholic parents permitting their children to attend a public school. A parochial school has been established, which the children will attend.

THE ROOT & SONS MUSIC COMPANY offer special inducements to buyers at wholesale and retail of sheet-music, music-books, violins, guitars, and all kinds of musical instruments. General agents for the Standard organ and Steck piano. Quality guaranteed. 156 State street.

WHAT DOES "C. O. D." MEAN? Any man or woman who sends clothing to Cook & McLain, 80 Dearborn street, with instructions to repair, clean, or dye, and return C. O. D., will say it means very much.

PIANOS TO RENT. Splendid upright and square pianos at rates to suit the times. Second-hand square pianos for sale at unprecedentedly low prices. Lyon & Healy, State and Monroe streets.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT in heating-stoves? It is found only in the "Radiant Home," and entirely frees the grate from ashes and clinkers. Dalton, 192 State street, has it, of course.

A FEATURE at the Exposition to-day will be the dispensing of Dr. Price's Orange Flowers and White Rose Cologne from Steele & Price's fountains. Charming odors.

FINEST IN THE WORLD. Dr. Price's Flavoring Extracts are, without doubt, the finest manufactured in the world.

The Gainsborough Painting Recovered.

Vienna journals announce that the famous Gainsborough painting of the Duchess of Devonshire, which was stolen from a London gallery, has been found in the possession of a man just convicted of fraud in Vienna. The reward of £1,000 sterling offered for the recovery of the picture is claimed by Viennese detectives.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given that a Republican Convention will be held in and for the Third Congressional District of Illinois, on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1876, at 2 o'clock p. m., at Turner Hall, in the City of Chicago, for the purpose of nominating a Republican candidate for the office of Representative to the Congress of the United States from the Third Congressional District; also to nominate a Republican candidate for the office of member of the State Board of Equalization from said district, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

The following shows the number of delegates each county, town, and ward will be entitled to elect and send to said Convention:

Cook County—Wards: Fifteenth, 7; Sixteenth, 5; Seventeenth, 7; Eighteenth, 10; Towns: Cicero, 2; Proviso, 1; Jefferson, 2; Norwood Park, 1; Leyden, 1; Lake View, 2; Evanston, 3; Niles, 1; New Trier, 1; Maine, 1; Elk Grove, 1; Schaumberg, 1; Hanover, 1; Barrington, 1; Palatine, 1; Wheeling, 1; Northfield, 1.

Lake County—Thirteen delegates to be chosen by the Lake County Republican Convention.

The primaries are to be held in the country towns of Cook County on Saturday, Sept. 23, at the usual place of holding town elections, between the hours of 4 o'clock and 7 o'clock p. m. The judges of primaries are to be elected by the Republicans present. The primaries are to be held in the wards of the city on Monday, Sept. 25, between the hours of 3 o'clock and 7 o'clock p. m., at the following places and with the following judges of election: Fifteenth Ward, at northeast corner of Larrabee street and Centre street: judges, W. S. Scribner, C. W. Charleston, and George E. Adams. Seventeenth Ward, at corner of Market street and Chicago avenue; judges, T. Turney, P. J. Michaels, and J. S. Mullen. Eighteenth Ward, at Turner Hall; judges, George H. Fergus, J. A. Kirk, and Joseph Schuster.

By order of the Third Congressional District Republican Central Committee.

E. B. PAYNE, Chairman.

C. A. PARTRIDGE, Secretary.

The place of holding the primary, and the judges of the same for the Sixteenth Ward, will be announced on Thursday.

E. B. PAYNE, Chairman.

GLOBE HALL.

There will be a Republican mass-meeting under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican League of West Chicago, at New Globe-Hall, Nos. 54, 56 and 58 South Desplaines-st., this evening at 8 o'clock. Dr. C. V. Dyer, the Hon. A. L. Morrison, and other speakers, will be present. The Continental Glee Club and Eleventh Ward Drum Corps will also enliven the meeting.

STATE APPOINTMENTS.

Charles Blanchard, of Ottawa, and James Goodspeed, of Joliet, will speak in Morris, Thursday, Sept. 21.

THE SCANDINAVIANS.

A Scandinavian Republican mass-meeting will be held at Old Aurora Hall this evening at 8 o'clock.

FIRST WARD.

The officers and members of Companies A and B of the First Ward Battalion are respectfully requested to be present as citizens Thursday evening at the headquarters of the ward, northeast corner of Clark and Lake streets, to take part in the proceedings of the Republican Ward Club. Important business and good speeches.

FIRST WARD.

Members of Company C First Ward Hayes and Wheeler Marching Club will meet this evening at Judge Gary's court-room, corner of LaSalle and Adams streets, at 8 o'clock.

FOURTH WARD.

There will be a grand mass-meeting of the Republicans of the Fourth Ward to-night at Pilgrims' Hall, corner of Thirty-ninth and Dearborn streets. Irus Coy, Charles Reed, John H. Clough, John Lyle King, and other speakers, will be in attendance. The German Glee Club will favor the boys with some of their new campaign songs.

SEVENTH WARD.

The regular weekly meeting of the Seventh Ward Republican Club will be held this evening at 381 Blue Island avenue. Speeches will be made by Messrs. L. L. Mills, J. M. Sargent, and Gen. M. Beem. All Republicans of the Ward are invited to be present.

ELEVENTH WARD MINUTE-MEN.

Company A will meet for torchlight parade this evening, at Martine's Hall, Ada-st., near Madison, at 7:30 o'clock. All other companies in the immediate vicinity, intending to turn out, are invited to meet at the hall at 8 o'clock to join them in the parade.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Eleventh Ward Republican meeting this evening at the corner of Loomis and Twelfth streets for the purpose of organizing a company of Hayes and Wheeler Minute-Men.

TWELFTH WARD.

The Fourth District Twelfth Ward Republican Club will hold a meeting this evening at the hall corner of Polk street and Western avenue. A full and prompt attendance is requested.

PROFESSIONAL.

PILES AND FISTULA positively cured without knife, ligature or caustic. A cure warranted or NO PAY. Patients from the country can be treated and return home on the same day. Drs. Mitchell, Phillips & Co., 167 Madison, Chicago.

MARRIAGES.

BOWEN—CROCKER—In Albany, N. Y., on the 14th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, 691 Broadway, by the Rev. Dr. Darling, Mr. Chauncey T. Bowen, of Chicago, to Miss Minnie F., daughter of J. C. Crocker, Esq.

LANCASTER—HOSMER—On the 18th inst., by the Rev. David Swing, Thomas J. Lancaster to Miss Ada L. Hosmer, all of this city.

WHITNEY—McALLASTER—In this city, Sept. 17, by Bishop Fallows, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, Will H. Whitney, of Monticello, Ia., to Lucy L. McAllaster, of Chicago.

DEATHS.

McKEVETT—Sept. 19, at his late residence, 4833 State-st., Thomas McKevett, engineer of the Rock Island Railroad, in the 32d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence Thursday to St. Ann's Catholic Church, and thence by carriage to Calvary. Friends are invited without further notice.

HARTMAN—At St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 18, at 9 o'clock p. m., Willis C., son of L. A. and Mary Frances Hartman, aged 14 years.

CLARKSON—In Schuyler, Neb., Saturday, the 16th inst., Louise High, youngest child of J. Thorne and Anna H. Clarkson, aged 11 months.

GANFORD—Infant son of Richard and Catherine Ganford, aged 2 years.

Funeral from residence 901 Archer-av., Wednesday, Sept. 20, at 10 o'clock, to Graceland.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIGHTING STREET LAMPS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Sept. 19, 1876.—In accordance with a resolution of the City Council, the undersigned will receive sealed proposals until the 30th inst. for lighting the Streets, Bridges, Parks, and the west half of Washington-st. Tunnel, in the West Division of the City of Chicago, with Whale Oil, Petroleum, or other illuminating agency.

Bids must specify the candle-power proposed to be furnished for each lamp.

There are now upwards of 5,300 street-lamps in the West Division, and the number may be increased or decreased from time to time, at the discretion of the City Council.

Bidders must state the price per lamp, PER NIGHT, and also the price PER YEAR, for which they will furnish the material and do the lighting, cleaning, and repairing of said lamps.

Lamps to be lighted and extinguished in accordance with the present time-table, until changed by order of the City Council, and all lamps to be cleaned as often as required. Proposals must be addressed to the City Comptroller, and marked, "Proposals for Lighting Streets, etc., in the West Division." Right reserved to reject any and all bids. J. A. FARWELL, City Comptroller.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR Complete stock, best goods at lowest prices. Wholesale and retail. Goods sent C. O. D. to any part of the U. S. Send for Price List. Hairdressing latest styles, 50 cts.; also Bogle's Complexion Powder. E. Burnham, 292 W. Madison St., Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

WE HAVE NEVER OFFERED AT AUCTION A FINER SALE THAN WE SHALL SHOW On Wednesday, Sept. 20, at 9½ a. m.

Men's, Boys', and Youths' Custom-Made Boots and Shoes WOMEN'S, MISSES', and CHILDREN'S WEAR, of all grades, to which we ask buyers' attention. GEORGE P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Thursday, Sept. 21, at 9:30 a. m., Special Trade Sale in DRY GOODS, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cottonades, Flannels, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Wool Blankets, Suspenders, Table Cutlery, Whips, Table Oil Cloths, Umbrellas, Hats, Caps, Hardware, Notions, etc., etc. Together with the following very desirable lines in Store and Transit:

CLOTHING. Mens' and Boy's Suits, Medium Fine and Superfine grades. An assortment of Overcoats, A No. 1 in quality. Superior workmanship. Sizes guaranteed.

GLOVES AND MITTENS. This stock is veritably inclusive of all that may be required in this line, Buck, Kid, Leather, and Wool. The first offering of the year.

HOSIERY. Twenty cases. A perfect assortment of winter goods: Children's, Misses', Women's and Men's sizes, Merino and Wool.

KNIT GOODS. A manufacturer's consignment of Cardigan Jackets, Scarfs, Nubias, Mittens, and Gloves. Assortment complete.

DRESS GOODS. Our showing in this line will cover Cotton and Worked fabrics of the latest styles and patterns, all adapted to the season.

ALPACAS. A full line direct from the importer, and equal to any stock in market.

REPELLANTS. These Waterproofs include 100 pieces, various styles and quality.

FELT SKIRTS. Two hundred dozen. Full line.

BROWN MUSLINS. Fifteen bales. Superior quality, full 4-yard ¾ goods. To pay advances.

HAMBURGS. An entirely new and fresh importation.

DRESSED DOLLS. Especially consigned by a Bremen manufacturer as an experiment in this market.

RIBBONS. $1,000.—A really superior selection of the most choice and fashionable shades of Nos. 9 and 12 Gros Grains. Without reserve.

FEATHERS & FLOWERS. This offering of real Ostrich Tips, Single Quills, and French Artificials, is by far the most valuable of the season.

AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M. An invoice in transit, Fifty-six Bolls Ingrain Carpets, Single and Double Chain. To realize.

ANNOUNCEMENT. TUESDAY, Sept. 19 (our regular sale day), being this year a Jewish Holiday, we make this our Special Exception for Thursday, the 21st inst., instead. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, AT 9½ O'CLOCK. We have positive order to close several assignments from the manufacturers. Attend this sale for bargains.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Of every description. Elegant Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Walnut Wardrobes, Book-Cases, marble and wood-top Tables, What-nots, Hall Trees, Sideboards, walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus of every description; Sofas, Lounges, Mattresses, Springs, Silver Plated and Walnut Show-Cases, Parlor and Office Desks, Carpets, Oilcloths. At 11 o'clock, Buggies, Carriages, and Harness. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

New Carpetings, Crockery & Glassware Table Cutlery, White Lead, Scales, &c., New Pianofortes, Phaetons, Buggies & Harness WEDNESDAY MORNING, Sept. 20, at 9:30 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

On Thursday, Sept. 21, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, Will offer at their salesrooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill., FULL LINES OF Cloths, Cassimeres, Woolens, Blankets, All-Wool Cardigans, Quilts, Germantown Spreads, Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Hats, Men's and Boy's Clothing, Ladies' Cloaks, Embroideries, Boots, Shoes and Furs.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers, 274 and 276 East Madison-st. Will be sold this a. m. at 10 o'clock a full line of New and Second-hand FURNITURE, Household Goods, Carpets, &c. Parlor and Chamber Sets, Kitchen and Dining-Room Furniture, Library and Office Furniture, Mattresses, Spring Beds, Lounges, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Chromos, &c., &c., &c.

By WM. F. HODGES & CO. Chattle Mortgage sale of the entire contents of the AURORA HOUSE, 178 and 180 North Clark-st., this WEDNESDAY morning, Sept. 20, at 9 o'clock sharp, consisting of Parlor, Dining, Kitchen, and Laundry Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, Plated ware, etc.; also 47 Sleeping-Rooms completely furnished. Parties going to housekeeping and dealers will do well to attend this sale. Will take place rain, hail, or shine. WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 662 West Lake-st.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., 117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor. Madison-st. First-class line of BOOTS AND SHOES at Auction, Thursday Morning, Sept. 21, at 9:30 o'clock. Also 150 lots Bankrupt and Broken Stock, to the highest bidder. JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

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